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Self-Adjustment

By Leslie Morrison

Is not every one called upon at times to play a *role* more or less at variance with one's bent and inclination? To realize early in life that this need is bound to arise one might almost say is to have found the philosopher's stone; for those who train themselves in youth to the art are those who find happiness to hand where others might seek it in vain. Reviewed, there is hardly any condition of life that does not present one with phases for which its starting point has provided but little warning.

In countless ways women at least have to face what we are apt to call disillusionment, and in facing it there is ever the danger of becoming spiritless instead of valiant; bitter, instead of soothing, to those about them. Mothers quite superlatively stand in an ever-recurring need of self-adjustment to their changeful conditions. A programme of lessons, walks and meals seems no sooner established than measles or sister-ills send order to the winds.

A woman whose soul revels in routine really suffers at such times, but if she be wise she will adapt herself to the situation and look on it as a sample of much that has to come. A more serious call upon her adaptability is for the mother when her children stand on the threshold of manhood and maidenhood. Accustomed for so long to the caressing atmosphere of nursery life, she can only feel desolation when the note of independence is struck, and the pretty outpourings of childish affection are her portion no more. With relationships so outwardly changed, adjustment to the newer conditions is indeed essential for the mother who would preserve the harmony of domestic life.

Women who go forth to earn their livelihood must ever find themselves at the risk of being uncongenially placed. The girl who goes out as companion finds herself poles apart in tastes from the woman she is professedly companioning. She is moreover nearly always a generation younger than her employer, a fact in itself that calls for Herculean effort in the matter of adaptability.

Another lid for self-adjustment comes for the artist whose lofty outlook has to find its expression in the humdrum of teaching. The future that was to bring the audience thrilled by her voice, or the tones of her violin, has often instead classes of children endowed with a modicum of musical instincts. Pictures, too, that were to transform academy walls, how seldom are they put to canvas, their would-be creator more often than not finding her livelihood in the demonstrating of freehand to irresponsive pupils.

Turning to other spheres, it is not uncommon to find that the woman chronicled in social paragraphs as a charming hostess is in constant need of adjusting herself to a *role* she inwardly dislikes. Reversing the picture, is to discover a woman called to the simple condition of a country preacher's wife, who feels herself born to lead in the stirring movements of the day. Every morning brings the need to such to clip her wings—to limit her energies to the soothing of village ills.

The Stirrup-Cup

These lines by the poet-statesman, the late Secretary of State (deceased July the first, 1905), will be read with especial interest under the circumstances.

My short and happy day is done,
The long and dreary night comes on,
And at my door the pale horse stands
To carry me to unknown lands.

His whinny shrill, his pawing hoof,
Sounds dreadful as a gathering storm;
And I must leave this sheltering roof
And joys of life so soft and warm.

Tender and warm the joys of life—
Good friends, the faithful and the true;
My rosy children and my wife,
So sweet to kiss, so fair to view—

So sweet to kiss, so fair to view;
The night comes down, the lights burn blue;
And at my door the pale horse stands
To bear me forth to unknown lands.

—JOHN HAY.

The wives of great men have been notably called upon to an almost overdose of self-adjustment, for there are biographies innumerable that tell of what genius offers in the way of connubial bliss. Happily the day is over when woman is called upon to adjust herself to a life of genteel poverty on the score of social standing. Her right to add to a slender patrimony is finding recognition even with the most conservative amongst us. With these her altered conditions, woman does not, of course, lose the need of self-adjustment, but it is self-adjustment to an end, and consequently less irksome than in the pitiful days of a semi-starving spinsterhood.

With increasing years, the art seems pressed into special service, for there are declining powers to reckon with. Often enough too new surroundings have to be encountered at a time when one's roots have struck deep in some particular domestic soil. There are new faces to meet, new customs to fall into, new temperaments to study. The old landmarks seem gone, and the art of self-adjustment has to be learned anew. Happy is the woman who faces the need; with her task accomplished, she will find new love, new pleasures, new energies, too, on her own part for realizing that the sweets of life are ever at hand for those who choose to find them.

There is a genuine wave of feeling for a more ideal life, and a strong reaction on the part of many women against the artificiality of modern living. The life of the ordinary woman of society, to say nothing of the leaders thereof, is too frequently such a round of engagements, of "functions," of social duties, that, compared with the lives of many women of the laboring classes, it is very hard work. And even if the object be pleasure, the pursuing of it entails a great deal of trouble, work, and very often considerable personal sacrifice. Moreover, the pursuit of pleasure, when continuous, becomes simply another form of work, and the strain of it on the body and mind is practically just the same as if it were done for wages. Late hours, excitement, loss of sleep, improper food, irregular meals, bridge parties, and all the wear and tear of modern society life tell heavily upon the bodies and nerves of women, many of whom often feel tempted to doubt whether the game is worth the candle. And if the mind does not revolt, the body will in time rebel, and outraged nature demands compensation for disturbance as surely as night follows the day. Illness supervenes, and the victim of an unnatural mode of life has to give it up for a time and seek renewed health at the seaside, the sanatorium, or undergo one of the many foreign "cures." Such modern diseases as cancer and appendicitis are undoubtedly due to modern conditions—of wrong feeding and high pressure. Thus the present wave of reform in food and drink is but the result—another form of self-adjustment—of the physical reaction which Nature imposes upon all who break her laws.

In its national phases, self-adjustment has a wider significance than either its personal or social importance. New conditions as a world-power impose obligations upon us which require a knowledge of the trend of events.

CHARMING STREET COSTUMES OF SILK AND CLOTH.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for each Number. These models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes, at the following prices: Jackets, $1.50; Skirts, $1.50. Entire Costume, $2.50. Cut to Special Measure, each 50 cents extra. Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

Nos. 1657-58. A Smart Street Costume of cloth and silk, the short jacket is quite closely fitted at the under-arm and by darts in the front. There is a narrow set-in vest of the silk trimmed with tiny silk buttons and silk braid in the contrasting color, and the elbow sleeves are finished with a wide cuff and full ruffle of lace. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents. Skirt **(No. 1658)** is a thirteen-gored model, each side gore lengthened by a box-plaited flounce section, and the straps that finish each seam forming smaller box-plaits at the lower edge, giving the appearance of a plaited flounce below the knee. This pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. For this entire costume in the medium size 14 yards of 42-inch material and 2 yards of 21-inch silk will be required.

Nos. 1659-60. Jacket Suit of checked Panama cloth and contrasting silk; the jacket is slightly fitted and has a new and stylish neck outline, finished with a narrow flat collar. Silk crochet buttons close the front in double-breasted effect, and the elbow sleeve has its fullness confined at the lower edge by dart tucks and a turn-back cuff. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1660 is a five-gored skirt, wide unstitched plaits forming a panel in front and back. Straps of bias silk trim the lower edge in the same effect as the jacket. This pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. For this entire costume in the medium size 7½ yards of 42-inch material and 5 yards of silk will be required.

Marguerite's Hero: A Love Story

By Leander J. Coxe

DR. CREIGHTON had the reputation of being a learned man, who had, however, succeeded in emptying seven churches. At present he had retired to a large house on the banks of the Hudson, with the intention of spending his remaining years in the study of some occult subject.

"Afraid you find the room a little smoky," I suggested, as he offered a hand upon entering my room and gave a little cough.

"I confess," was the answer, "that it has an irritating effect on my throat."

"Suppose I open the other window!"

"No, no," he exclaimed, "I dislike a draught, and," he added, with ponderous pleasantry, "beggars mustn't be choosers."

"If there is anything I can do for you——"

"Perhaps," he said, "you would not mind obliging me with the loan of a suit of clothes!" Observing, no doubt, my expression of astonishment, Dr. Creighton continued, "Not for my own use; no, no, their girth would be lamentably insufficient. The truth is," he explained, taking a chair, "we have been on the verge of a terrible calamity."

"A miss is as good as a mile," I suggested, but he gravely shook his head.

"If it had not been for the heroic conduct of a noble young man," he answered, "I should now be mourning the loss of the dearest of daughters."

In the ordinary course of things, all the Creighton geese were swans, and I had made an allowance for the doctor's usual exaggeration; but the loss of his daughter, Marguerite, would certainly have proved a severe calamity to many of us, but especially to my friend, Allen Mackenzie, to whom she had become engaged on her twentieth birthday, about five weeks ago. Marguerite was a delightful girl, pretty, extremely sympathetic, shedding light on many a lonely path.

With extreme prolixity Dr. Creighton began to enter into the details of her accident; explaining how she had gone to the boathouse at half-past eleven that morning, taken out the skiff and paddled up the canal, until, seeing the lock gates open, she had been tempted to go through. In consequence of the recent heavy rains there had been a great inrush of water, the skiff had by some means capsized just as the lock was full, and Marguerite caught in the swirl. Although a fair swimmer, she had seemed to lose her head, and undoubtedly her life stood in peril until a young man—Howard Smith was his name—had plunged in to the rescue.

I question whether even Marguerite's father felt more deeply thankful for her safety than I, but Dr. Creighton's pompous manner had a tendency to provoke the unregenerate to banter; moreover, it seemed (in all the circumstances) undesirable to wear one's heart on one's sleeve for daws to peck at.

"Well," I suggested, "if it were not for Mackenzie, here would be the possible beginning of a romance! As it is, when he returns from New York, he will be consumed by envy."

"I imagined," was the answer, "that Allen would rather be overwhelmed by gratitude."

"I am not certain that I should feel grateful to the man who had the luck to rescue my fiancée."

"You must excuse me if I cannot be frivolous on such a serious subject," continued the doctor. "Mrs. Creighton insists that Marguerite shall remain in bed until to-morrow, whereas her rescuer——"

"Naturally, he got a little wet," I cried. "He shall have the best suit of clothes I possess, together with a shirt, a collar, and, in fact, a complete outfit. By the bye, when do you expect Allen to return?"

"To-morrow, I believe," said Dr. Creighton, and as soon as he departed I went to my wardrobe, looked out the necessary articles, and sent them over to his house. The next morning I naturally called to inquire after Miss Creighton, when I had the satisfaction also of seeing her deliverer. My new suit of home-spun fitted him admirably, a tall, good-looking man of twenty-three or twenty-four, toward whom Marguerite displayed the most obvious friendliness. He remarked, as we shook hands, that he was very pleased to make my acquaintance, and checked an inclination to address me as "sir." He appeared to make the most of the situation, and I gathered that he had been pressed to stay a few days until his left leg became less stiff, for he limped about the room, and Mrs. Creighton, joining us presently, declared the cause to be rheumatism, consequent on yesterday's ducking.

Three or four days passed before I met Allen, and then he came to my house with a lugubrious face.

"So," I remarked, "you narrowly escaped a tragedy."

"Oh, humbug," he exclaimed. "I have heard the actual facts from Grindel." Grindel was the lock-keeper. "He was on the point of helping Marguerite to land when that infernal Smith plunged in."

"Still," I hinted, "you should give the devil his due. Even if things have been a little exaggerated, the fact remains that Smith did rescue her. I fancy he deserves gratitude, and certainly the Creightons set you a good example."

"Yes, confound it," said Allen, tugging at his fair moustache.

"After all, you don't wish them to appear ungrateful to the man who saved Marguerite's life?"

"Odd," he cried, "that things must go wrong the moment a man's back is turned."

"Still—all's well that ends well."

"Upon my soul," said Allen, pacing excitedly about the room, "it's difficult to say how the thing will end. Smith is impossible!"

"Decent-looking man," I remarked.

"He's trading on the fact that he has rendered Marguerite a service," Allen continued.

"How is his leg?"

"I don't believe there's anything the matter with it. He finds himself in comfortable quarters and intends to stay as long as he can. Marguerite exaggerates her indebtedness; she was really most awfully annoyed with me because I tried to persuade her she was never in a moment's danger. Smith lolls in the doctor's favorite chair, while she waits on the fellow hand and foot. Mrs. Creighton brings him embrocations and fusses about; Dr. Creighton calls him 'my dear young friend'—it makes me sick," cried Allen, as he filled a pipe with shaking fingers.

"Well," I suggested, in the most soothing tones I could employ, "he can't possibly stay there forever."

"It looks as if he would," was the answer. "There's no sign of his going yet. And, of course, they all think I treat him vilely. I admit it makes me mad to see them all adoring the man. They might have known him four years instead of as many days."

"In short," I said, "you're jealous."

"Why," cried Allen, "this morning he actually called her Marguerite to my face, and she didn't seem to mind a scrap. That's what beats me," he continued. "You would suppose Marguerite couldn't help seeing how ill-bred the man is, but even when I called her attention to the fact she wouldn't hear of it for an instant."

Knowing Marguerite as well as I did, I could imagine that she might be carried away with gratitude, while it seemed, on the other hand, obvious that, after a week or two at the utmost

(*Continued on Page 7.*)

ATTRACTIVE GOWNS FOR EVENING WEAR

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for each Number. These models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes, at the following prices: Waist (**No. 1649**), $1.50; Skirt (**No. 1650**), $1.50. Costume (**No. 1651**), $2.50. Cut to Special Measure, each 50 cents extra. Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

Nos. 1649-50. A dainty frock of French challie and dyed lace, with wide fitted girdle of taffetas. The waist is a round yoke model, closing at the centre-back and with elbow sleeves. A bertha of gathered lace arranged over a band of the taffetas outlines the yoke and meets at the centre with a smart bow of the silk. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents. Skirt (**No. 1650**) is a sixteen-gored model, alternate gores being laid in unstitched plaits, and dyed lace forming the plain gores. The pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. This entire gown, in the medium size, requires 8 yards of 44-inch material and 10 yards of lace with ¾ yard of allover and 4½ yards of lace edging for the waist.

No. 1651. A Princess Dress, fitted by tucks at the waist, cut in low square outline at the neck and with short puff sleeves. A deep lace flounce, edged with accordion plaited mousseline and ribbon rosettes trim the skirt, and smaller ruffles of the plaiting form a bolero effect over the bust and trim the neck and sleeves. Soft silks, silk mull, swiss, dimity, batiste, crêpe or net made over a silk foundation are charmingly adaptable for this model, and sprays or bunches of artificial or ribbon flowers may be substituted for the ribbon rosettes. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 10 yards of silk, 8 yards of wide lace, and about 24 yards of accordion-plaited mousseline, with 20 yards of ribbon about five inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

(*Continued from Page* 5.)

Mr. Smith would pass out of her life. Certainly, I warned myself, it was no business of mine to attempt to play the part of a deputy Providence and prevent a serious breach between her and Allen. Still, I made a point of riding to the house the following afternoon, when I was taken to Dr. Creighton's library, the scene of those deep researches which we all took for granted.

The old people were out, but Smith was leaning back in the doctor's chair, with his left leg supported on a music stool, while on another chair stood Dr. Creighton's numismatic cabinet. He was extremely proud of his collection, and, indeed, it must have been of considerable value; a great concession to intrust Marguerite with the key duri..g his absence. She was standing beside the cabinet, from which she had removed three or four shelves—those containing the large gold pieces, the gems of Dr. Creighton's collection. One after another she handed them to Smith, who evidently admired them to her perfect satisfaction.

"Is your leg better?" I inquired, as he leaned forward, offering his hand.

"Awfully painful," he answered.

"Interested in coins?" I suggested.

"Yes, I am, rather," he returned with a laugh. "The doctor seems to have a good many of 'em," he added.

When it was time to say "good-bye", I suggested that Marguerite should come to the door to look at my mare, in whom she was always interested, and as she stood holding two or three lumps of sugar in her palm, I could not help wondering whether by any possibility Smith's presence might lead to a lasting estrangement from Allen Mackenzie, and whether I might stand to gain in consequence.

"So your hero still hangs on," I remarked.

"Why not?" she demanded.

"Of course, there's no reason why he should care to go away," I admitted.

"Oh, I quite understand," she said, rubbing the mare's muzzle affectionately, "Allen has been talking to you. Isn't it extraordinary! Of all the persons in the world surely *he* ought to be grateful, and yet he really treats Mr. Smith abominably."

"Extremes meet," I suggested.

She faced me with an expression of intense indignation.

"Mr. Smith is ill," she exclaimed. "He is suffering on account of what he did for me. Oh, I know that Grindel told Allen I was not in danger, but that isn't true. It's all very well to say that I should have been rescued if Mr. Smith hadn't been present. I can only say I feel immensely thankful he was there. I had never tried to swim in my skirt before, and somehow I completely lost my presence of mind. I had gone under once, and you can't imagine what the swirl was like by the upper gates. Mr. Smith ran an immense risk in diving into it as he did; I owe him my life, and I don't intend to appear ungrateful to please anybody."

She had evidently worked herself into a state of extreme excitement, and there seemed nothing more to be said. When Marguerite had administered a farewell caress to the mare, I rode away from the house feeling not a little doubtful as to the issue. Three more days went by without bringing me into contact with either Marguerite, Mr. Smith or Allen Mackenzie; then, on the afternoon of Mrs. Winship's garden party, to which I knew he had been invited, I was surprised to meet him on the tow path. At least I came upon him unawares, as he stood gazing down at the water in the manner of a man who contemplated suicide.

"How is it that you are not at Mrs. Winship's?" I inquired, stopping at his side.

"Oh, well," he answered, with an obvious effort to pull himself together, "at the last moment I shirked it."

"Haven't the Creightons gone?"

"Yes, I believe so."

"They could scarcely take their visitor?"

"Upon my soul," cried Allen, "I am only fit for my own company. I feel in the mood to quarrel with my best friend. That fellow gets on my nerves!"

"Well—don't," I answered. "Though if it comes to that, you looked as if you thought of putting an end to yourself altogether."

"I don't know that I should mind very much!" he muttered, and I began to wonder whether matters had become more critical than I knew.

(*Continued in the October Number.*)

Al Fresco Affairs

By Elizabeth G. Storer

The picnic has become such an important feature of outdoor life in the Summer and Autumn that every one should know how to plan it to insure success. Every detail should be carefully arranged beforehand, the place selected and ménu prepared; although the impromptu picnic supper in the woods at the end of an afternoon drive, with a return home by moonlight, will prove sometimes the most enjoyable of all.

In preparing the hamper, there are certain indispensables to get ready. Always remember that plain, hearty fare is more relished than fancy dishes. The following suggestions will prove useful: Sandwiches of white or brown bread with ham, tongue or chicken, nuts and lettuce, eggs, sardines, orange marmalade or raspberry jam between the slices, and also club sandwiches; rolled bread and butter, deviled eggs, veal loaf, Saratoga chips, cold fried chicken or chicken croquettes, sliced tongue, ham and dried beef, pickles and olives, cream cheese; a freezerful of ice cream or sherbet, bottled tea, lemonade or ginger ale, coffee to be heated or made freshly in the woods, fruits. Patés of meat, or lobster salad are nice if they can be carried conveniently, and so are small lemon pies.

Line the hamper with old napkins or plain white paper, and use paraffin paper in wrapping the sandwiches, bread and butter, and meats (which should be put at the bottom on a platter); carry veal loaf and deviled eggs packed in tin cracker boxes, and pickles, olives, cream and all drinkables in sealed glass jars; ice should be protected by carpet.

In a separate basket, take napkins, forks, spoons, knives, cups and tumblers—many housewives keep a supply of these articles for just such a purpose. The paper napkins are economical and so are the thin wooden plates. Fold the table-cloth over the top of these articles and finally enclose with paper, labeling the contents to prevent mistakes, and do not forget a corkscrew and matches.

The "club sandwich" is easily made and is liked by the men who join their wives on picnic excursions. Remove the crust from thin slices of toast and spread them with mayonnaise dressing, over which place crisp lettuce leaves flatly. Lay another slice of toast on top of each one, and on this a very thin slice of broiled ham, sans fat, surmounting the whole with another slice of toast, thus completing the second story.

The flavor of lemon is acceptable in veal loaf, but all of the rules do not call for it. Try this one: Run 2 pounds of lean veal, a large slice of uncooked ham and ½ a teaspoonful of chopped onion through the grinder twice. Add to this ¼ pound of butter and break in 3 eggs, one at a time, stirring to a cream, mixing in 3 teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley, with salt, black and cayenne pepper to taste, and the grated rind of a lemon. Sprinkle with grated bread-crumbs and bake for three hours. It should never be eaten when more than a day old, as it will not keep, and should always be made the day before a picnic.

Deviled eggs, or "water-lily salad," as they would be called if served on cress or lettuce leaves, are made as follows. Hard-boil as many eggs as are required, and when chilled cut each egg in half through the middle. Remove the yolks and trim the whites with a sharp pair of scissors, cutting them into deep points to resemble a water-lily. Pass the yolks of the eggs through a sieve and mix them by degrees with some salad oil (allowing a tablespoonful for every four eggs). When a smooth paste is formed add a teaspoonful each of vinegar and lemon juice (to the above proportion of eggs), then season with salt, white pepper, mustard and cayenne, and stir in a little cream. Add some minced lobster, if preferred, and serve the whole in the "water-lilies."

In case of rain when a picnic is planned, the "veranda party" makes a good substitute, and the picnic viands need not go begging. The veranda should be made as attractive as possible with cushions, flowers, hammocks and rocking-chairs, and refreshments should be served from behind a screen. In that event it is best to serve an iced beverage such as pineapple cup or grape-juice punch. Make a strong lemonade with six lemons, six oranges, a grated pineapple, four cups of sugar, one pint of grape-juice and enough Apollinaris water to fill the punch-bowl. Add more grape-juice if the flavoring requires it.

An amusing form of picnic is one often seen abroad, where two or three sets of people agree to have a joint entertainment, each undertaking to bring some special part of the refreshments, without explaining the nature of the dishes they purpose bringing. If carefully arranged, this form of picnic, from the uncertainty of what will turn up, adds greatly to the fun of the whole.

EFFECTIVE RECEPTION FROCKS.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for each Number. These models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes, at the following prices: Waists, $1.50; Skirts, $1.50. Entire Costumes, $2.50. Cut to Special Measure, each 50 cents extra. Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

Nos. 1645-46. A bolero waist and tunic skirt were employed to make this attractive gown, taffetas silk and lace being the material selected, with lace appliqué to outline the bolero and overskirt. The waist (**No. 1645**) is a seamless blouse of lace, closed in the back, and with a bolero jacket arranged over it. The pattern is without a body lining and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1646 has a five-gored foundation skirt and a two-piece tunic or overskirt. This is in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. This entire costume will require 6½ yards of 48-inch material, 4 yards of allover, 4 yards of wide appliqué, and 4 yards of narrow appliqué.

Nos. 1647-48. Pompadour silk was used to develop this chic frock; the waist is a draped bodice fitted over a tight body lining. The model closes at the centre-back, and has elbow sleeves; wide ribbon gives a bolero effect to the waist, and the lace yoke is outlined by a shaped collar. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1648. A two-piece circular skirt, slightly gathered at the belt and finished at the hem with ruffles of lace and a soft fold of contrasting silk. The pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. For this entire costume in the medium size 14 yards of pompadour silk, 1½ yards of allover, 20 yards of lace, and 2 yards of plain silk will be required.

Attractive Women

Who Are Noted in Society.

(Photographs by Davis & Sanford.)

There is no sphere where a woman's charm and beauty can find such perfect scope and appreciation as in society, where there are luxurious stage-settings or backgrounds to throw personal loveliness into relief, and the continual applause and adulation of the multitude. If a woman has the social gift and enjoys entertaining she may draw around herself a brilliant coterie in a very short time, but, on the other hand, if she be silent and unresponsive, her lack of success in society is assured from the beginning.

MRS. ATTILIO P. MOROSINI.

Mrs. Morosini, whose portrait is given on this page, has the social gift in a marked degree, and is a decided favorite wherever she goes. As a hostess she is delightful, but the claims of society are never allowed to become so onerous that they interfere with her domestic relations, for as a wife and mother she is a charming example. And, by the way, there is a pretty romance extant concerning her first meeting with her husband. It appears that she was a famous Southern belle when she attended a Charity Ball in New York several Winters ago.

MISS MARTHE BROWN.

A case of mutual love at first sight marked her meeting with Mr. Morosini, which was followed by their marriage not long afterward. Their present home is at New Rochelle, where they have attracted to themselves a delightful circle of congenial friends.

MRS. ATTILIO P. MOROSINI.

MISS T. OLIVE FOSTER.

Another Southern beauty who is well known in New York is Miss T. Olive Foster. Miss Foster's birthplace was Louisiana, and her present home is at Shreveport. She belongs to an old and aristocratic family, being a daughter of the late Honorable J. M. Foster, who was formerly so widely known as the political Warwick of Louisiana. She has spent several seasons in Washington, D. C., and studied music in New York last Winter. She makes friends rapidly, is brilliant and dashing, and in addition to her many accomplishments is quite an athlete. Miss Foster's sister is the wife of Governor McMillin, of Tennessee.

MRS. D. MANCHESTER.

Mrs. Manchester's style of beauty lends itself admirably to the classic pose in which she is illustrated, as her outlines are clear-cut and statuesque. Possessed of great personal dignity and an inherent grace of manner, her winsomeness is apparent immediately. She is a charming talker—clever, intelligent and witty—wherefore her continued success in society goes without saying. Mrs. Manchester has one child—a young daughter, who has accompanied her abroad. She expects to spend several months in travel before returning to her New York home.

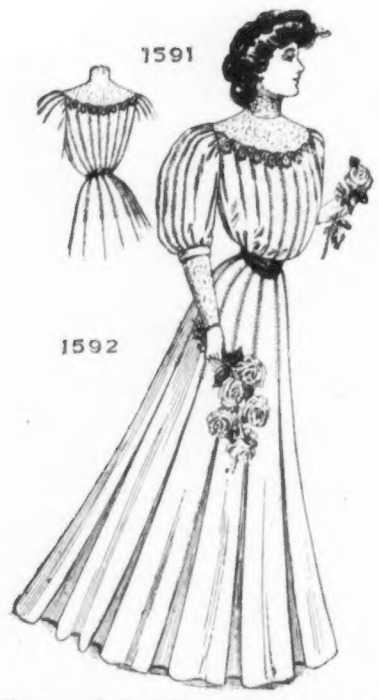
MRS. D. MANCHESTER.

MISS T. OLIVE FOSTER.

MISS MARTHE BROWN.

Another society woman who claims New York as her place of residence is Miss Marthé Brown. Miss Brown's debut into society was made so recently that she still seemed almost a school-girl to her friends, but despite that she has all of the dignity of a full-fledged society woman. Characterized by delightful naiveté, she is remembered as one of the very attractive young girls at the Ely School on the Riverside Drive. Her beauty is unquestionable, as she has brilliant reddish-gold hair and the eyes and complexion which usually accompany that tint. Miss Brown possesses many admirable qualifications of mind and heart.

Costumes for the House and Street



No. 1591. Ladies' Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1592. Ladies' Plaited Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1591. Ladies' Waist, closed in the back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1592. Ladies' Plaited Skirt. In seven gores. Cut in sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For the entire costume in medium size, 9 yards of 52 inch material, or 14 yards of 21 inch material with 1¼ yards of allover, for yoke and sleeves.

No. 1597. Ladies' Waist with fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1598. Ladies' Two-piece Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For medium size of this costume 10 yards of 32 inch material or 12 yards of 27 inch material, with 24 yards of lace and 5 yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

No. 1615. Ladies' Shirt-waist without lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1615. Ladies' Shirt-waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1616. Ladies' Plaited Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1616. Ladies' Plaited Skirt in five gores. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For medium size of this costume, 10 yards of 36 inch material or 8 yards of 40 inch material. A desirable model for linen, to be trimmed with eyelet embroidery, as illustrated.

No. 1613. Ladies' Shirt Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1614. Ladies' Thirteen-gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1613. Ladies' Shirt-waist, without lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1614. Ladies' Thirteen-gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For medium size of this costume, 15 yards of 27 inch material, or 12 yards of 36 inch material. Suitable for linen, duck, chambray, percale, brilliantine, mohair or silk.

No. 1593. Ladies' Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1594. Ladies' Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1593. Ladies' Waist closed in the back and with fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cts.

No. 1594. Ladies Skirt. In sixteen gores, each alternate gore box-plaited or shirred. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For this entire costume in medium size 10 yards 42 inch material, or 16 yards of 21 inch silk. Developed in dyed pongee, India silk, crêpe de Chine, challie or veiling, this mode will be very attractive.

No. 1595. Ladies' Shirred Waist closed in the back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1596. Ladies' One-piece Circular Skirt. Gathered to yoke depth. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For the entire costume in medium size, 10 yards of 36 inch material and 7 yards of ribbon.

No. 1597. Ladies' Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1598. Ladies' Two-piece Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

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WRITE TO-DAY

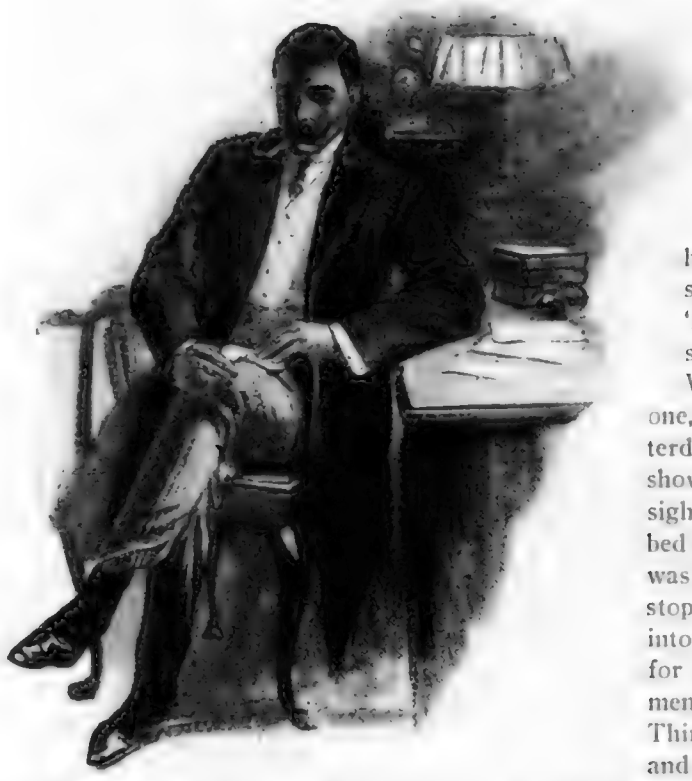
Circulation Dept., The Pictorial Review Co.
853 Broadway, New York

No. 1595. Ladies' Shirred Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1596. Ladies' One-piece Circular Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

The End of the Storm

By Cora D. Cooper



"I DON'T care," fell from the lips of pretty Bessie Carleton, as she closed her desk in the office of Cromwell, Bartlett & Everley, and glanced out of the window upon a dark and sunless day; the black clouds in the sky moved slowly on and on, the birds were twittering and chirping and flying around in wild confusion, and the atmosphere smelt damp with the approach of a coming storm.

"I don't care," she again ejaculated, but it was very clear from the hot tears that sprang to her big blue eyes, that Bessie did care, that the little factory of Will-power within her was working over-time, and that the stern superintendent, Common-sense, was saying to her, "Bad day for a picnic, Bess; better go home and make fudge than stand under a tree at Rogers' Grove with an umbrella over your head, merely to eat a sandwich with Dudley Wellington."

Bessie had just stamped her little foot and tossed her saucy head in defiance of the weather, with the words on her lips, "I'll go anyhow," when a terrifying crash of thunder, accompanied by a blinding flash of lightning, which seemed to encircle her and lift her heavenward, warned her that she must not argue with the superintendent any longer, so with a little half-cry of alarm, she hastily pinned on her hat, snatched up her purse and umbrella, and was hurrying out of the office to catch a car,—when she stopped suddenly, and looking back anxiously at the mail-box, said in a thoughtful manner, "I wonder how I addressed that envelope! I hope I didn't send it to Mr. Dudley Wellington! I couldn't help writing his name out, just to see how it would look, but, Oh, heavens! what a blunder, if he gets that notice to come down immediately and pay that alimony due his wife, 'or show cause to the Court why he refuses to do so!' No, I think I tore that envelope up—in fact, I'm quite sure I did, but if not, I'll know it before long, and if he should come down to the office with that letter to adjust matters, well,—I'm glad I have a fire-escape beside my window, for after this the Desert of Sahara would be just the place to enjoy perfect seclusion and spend the rest of my days. However, I am going to stop thinking of him. I really don't care anything about him. If it were not that old Mrs. Daniels keeps teasing me about him, and telling me how much he desires an introduction, I should not feel the least interest in him. Only last Monday morning she called me down to the back-yard fence, and pushing her spectacles up over her forehead, said in a squeaky voice, with almost fiendish delight, 'Now, don't you tell my niece,—she would be so angry if she knew I told you,—but Dudley Wellington can tell a pretty girl when he sees one, so when you came out on the veranda yesterday,—to take Fido in, you recollect,—she was showing him the garden, and when Dudley caught sight of you (he walked all through the radish bed and tramped the new tops all down) why, he was worse than an unruly cow; Margaret couldn't stop him, until you caught the dog and carried it into the house, and when my niece scolded him for his awkwardness, he said, in his embarrassment, 'I forgot there was a radish-bed there.' Think of that—after he had eaten two radishes and still had a bunch in his hand! I tell you,—you little black-headed witch,—he is more familiar with the flowers that grow in your garden than he is with mine, for' (she nodded knowingly) 'I notice his head is always turned that way,' and placing her spectacles on her nose, she hurriedly hobbled back into the house, with the same old saying, 'Wait and I will introduce you to him, when I get a good opportunity!'

"Now, I wonder," said Bess in monosyllables, "when that *good opportunity* will come. I don't know why, I suppose it is only natural, but I feel a little bit interested in him—not so very much, either, only—well, I—I— here comes my car at last. I do hope I shall get home before it pours down rain."

* * * *

Dudley Wellington sat alone in his office and execrated the weather. "By Jove, but it is getting dark! I had intended to go to that picnic. Well, I would go anyhow, if I thought Bess would be there, but—here I am calling her Bess, just as though I had known her all my life. Indeed, I feel as though I had, after seeing her so often, and hearing so much about her from Mrs. Daniels and her niece, Margaret. Really, it is not at all strange—in fact, it is only natural that I *should* be thinking of—of—Oh, what is the matter with me! I guess it is those new cigars I have been smoking. I have met hundreds of girls; some just as pretty, and a good many prettier, but—but—somehow her face has come between me and my desk all day. Mrs. Daniels tells me she will introduce me to her when she gets a good opportunity. I'll bet it has been at least six months that I have waited for that good opportunity, and" (glancing at his watch, he added hastily) "Hello, I'll have to stop talking to myself, or my partner will be having a commission appointed to examine my head. After all, I don't think I'll go to the picnic. I can't help it that I wasn't born a duck. Where's my hat? Now, for the car and home. I'll go over to-morrow to Mrs. Daniels and if the old lady doesn't call me to come and hold the stove-pipe up, or climb a telegraph pole after her tabby-cat, just as Bessie appears out on the veranda, she might get that good—— Hello! if I run, I can catch that car. Whee,—that was a good run, but I got it!" and Dudley swung breathlessly onto the rear platform of a moving car. "Here, kid, paper! Now I am settled down to read. Look how it rains! Well, rain away—I don't care. I have a good umbrella, and this looks like an interesting article to read. Nevertheless, I should be perfectly happy if that little vixen, Bess, were riding home with me, instead of this big heavyweight, who calls himself a man; he ought to be out in an open lot, where he could have all the room he wants; he has kicked me twice on my sore foot and now he threatens to push me through the window. I don't wan't to get licked to-day, neither do I want to send anybody else home in the ambulance, so when he gets too familiar and I think he's imposing upon my good nature I'll just shove him out in the aisle, and tell him they are selling standing-room for those too big to sit down."

Now, Wellington was a good-natured chap who always saw the bright side of life, and he laughed a hearty laugh,—one we all like to hear. His stout neighbor looked up inquiringly. By Jove!" said he, "did you see this?" pointing to the paper, "I think the fellow who writes these articles is certainly clever. This is rich."

"I don't think so," responded his neighbor, in a cross, ill-natured tone, "I—I think he's a fool."

"Oh! you do!" answered Dudley. "Well, he seems to hit the mark he aims at, and——

"Life," said his neighbor, getting red in the face and looking very excited, "is a serious matter. The young fellows of to-day look upon it as they would a big coming show; a regular play house; a place for fun. I am a superintendent of a Sunday-school, and I make my own boys, (I have five of them), see that life is a serious matter, and when they refuse to see it my way, I use my cane to convince them that I know what I am talking about."

"Oh! that's all right," ejaculated Dudley, "but look here, old man, what is the use of taking life so seriously that we can't enjoy it while we are here? You know, some people go through the world blindly, without looking either way for the things God intended them to enjoy, and then wonder why they don't see anything in it for them." This only acted as an incentive to the old man's aroused feelings, and he raised his voice, so that it could have been heard down to the police headquarters. "I tell you, young man"—but just then he went into a fit of coughing, which alarmed an old lady seated near him. "I tell you," he continued, after a protracted pause, "I am glad to have met you; that I may be able to impress on your mind the seriousness of life, and to weed out all those erroneous ideas, which I see you have picked up somewhere."

Wellington's eyes sparkled with amusement, and he started to say something, when the old man suddenly sprang to his feet, and shouted to the conductor, "Stop this car! Didn't I tell you to stop at Greene Street?" The car was stopped, and the old man shouted back, as he stepped off, "Remember, young man, that life is not such a joke as you"—but the car went on and the rest of his words were lost to the ears of his listeners.

Wellington resumed his paper with an "All right, old man," and a merry laugh that rang through the car, muttering to himself, "It takes all kinds of people to make a world. Life is a serious matter, to be sure, but I'm go-

(*Continued on page* 13.)

ADVANCE MODELS IN LONG COATS.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for each Number. These Models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes at the following prices: No. 1661, $2.00; No. 1662 and No. 1236, $1.50 each. Cut to Special Measure, each 50 cents extra. Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

No. 1661. An excellent model for a rain or traveling coat, to be developed in rain-proof cravenette, covert coating, mohair, brilliantine or taffetas. Inverted plaits at front and back give ample skirt fullness, which is confined at the waist by a novel strap belt, and similar plaits in the sleeve are stitched to form a high cuff effect. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 inches bust measure will require 7¼ yards of 44-inch material, or 16 yards of 21-inch silk. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1662. Three-quarter Coat of light gray cloth, collar and cuffs of cardinal velvet, and ornamental buttons. This design portrays an adaptation of the new Empire coat model, which is one of the radical changes in wraps for early Fall. The model is double-breasted and semi-fitted, and has a smart coat sleeve of the mannish order and narrow roll collar. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure; size 36 will require 6 yards of 42-inch material and ¾ yard of velvet. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1236. Short Walking Skirt in check Panama cloth, cut with seven gores and with an inverted plait at the back. This pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 will require 3¾ yards of 44-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

ing through it laughing part of the way, anyhow."

While this was going on Bessie Carleton sat on the seat in front of him and fidgeted nervously. Her feminine curiosity came pretty near to getting the better of her. She was tempted to look around, but concluded it would be impertinent. "I should like to know who those rude men are," was her thought. "Oh, dear! I must get out here,"—and Bessie arose from her seat hurriedly and stepped off the car.

Wellington looked up from his paper. "Here, I've gone a whole block out of my way, but that's no matter," and he rushed to the back of the car and jumped off.

"Oh dear," said Bess, as she stood in the street in a pouring rain, "I can't raise it. I might as well throw it down, for one of the ribs is broken, anyhow," and she gathered her skirts up in woman-fashion and hurried along. "Such a terrific storm!"

The trees were swaying and bending almost to the ground, and as Bess half ran and half walked, she exclaimed, "Oh, if I were lost in some dense forest, where wild animals roamed, and, perhaps, a highwayman behind every tree, I couldn't be more alarmed than I am now, passing here alone in the darkness, but, listen! what is that noise? It's a man running behind me! I'll have to run faster. He's after me. Never mind, I'll give him my purse if he demands it, but I'd hate to give up my rings. Where can I conceal them? Oh, he is calling! I won't stop. I had better scream 'Help!' for I can't run any more; I am all out of breath."

Just then the man caught up to the trembling girl, and Bess heard a gentle voice saying over her shoulder, "Pardon me, but won't you share my umbrella? I saw you were obliged to abandon yours." A flash of lightning coming through the trees, lit up the spot where they were standing, and Bessie stood rooted to the spot, looking up appealingly into the big sympathetic eyes of Wellington.

Neither spoke for a moment. Finally, she ventured, in a faltering voice, "Well, yes; thank you. It's very kind of you, but I hope it won't be taking you too far out of your way." Wellington, in the meantime recovering from his surprise, replied, hesitatingly, "Why, I'm sure, Miss Carleton, it would be a pleasure, indeed. I've seen you so frequently and heard so much about you from Mrs. Daniels and her niece, Margaret, and they have often told me—well, we had better be going on; you look pale—are you so afraid of storms?"

"Indeed I am," replied Bess, "but I am more afraid of bears, and I certainly thought there was one running behind me, until you came closer, and then I thought it was a highwayman. When you reached my side, I was sure it was both—but I am all right now!"

"EMPLOYED WITH SOME DAINTY KNITTING AND HE READING ALOUD TO HER."

Wellington threw back his head and laughed heartily, and looking down at her face, said, tenderly, "I am sorry; I didn't intend to scare you—you are not afraid now, are you?"

"No," she softly replied, and as they looked into each other's eyes they read there a beautiful story of mutual trust.

Finally, Wellington spoke: "I think it's a pity we haven't met sooner; I feel as though I had known you a life-time at the very least,"

"You don't know me yet," said Bessie, demurely.

"Shall I give you over to the bear?"

"No, for he has gone," said Bess.

"Then," was his reply, "you will have to surrender to the highwayman." Bessie looked mischievously behind her, but he caught her arm more securely, and continued, earnestly:

"Do you know that I have waited months and months for this opportunity, and—and"—She smiled sweetly up into his honest eyes and roguishly said, "Please put the umbrella down—it is not raining a drop, and Mrs. Daniels is laughing at you from her veranda!"

"Let her laugh," said Dudley, good-naturedly. "'Those who laugh last laugh best,'—and I will tell her I found a good opportunity, and that the storm and this umbrella introduced us. When she discovers what has really happened, for you must know that I love you dearly, Bessie, and that I am a determined fellow, and intend to marry you, I shall tell her that I went through thunder and lightning for my wife."

Bessie laughed lightheartedly and answered "I am so glad that I didn't go to that picnic to-day, for now I, too, can tell her that I have found——"

"Your future husband," said Dudley, catching her and holding her close to his heart.

* * *

Six months later when Dudley and Bess had returned from their honeymoon and were spending a quiet evening together, she employed with some dainty knitting and he reading aloud to her, a cat ran up the steps and jumped into Bessie's lap. In another second, old Mrs. Daniels followed, stumbled over the rug, breathlessly shouting, "Tabby, Tabby, Tabby," and the next moment she stood gazing upon the happy pair.

"Well, I declare," she finally exclaimed, "Dudley Wellington and Bessie Carleton, you little black-headed witch! I never can get used to you two bein' married. Oh! if my niece could only see you, as I do now!" and turning to Dudley, she added, "You see, I always intended to give you two an introduction, when I got a good opportunity—but you didn't wait!"

Hay Fever—A Summer Scourge

By G. L. Harper

When the majority of people are glorying in the delicious air, the scent of flowers, and the bright sun, one class of unfortunates must stay sneezing and coughing in the house, prevented from enjoying the Summer by the unwelcome attacks of an enemy they cannot escape—hay fever!

Sufferers from the malady know the symptoms well: first, irritation in eyes or nose; tickling in the ears and throat, sneezing, and coughing. With these trials comes running at the nose and eyes, and lastly, in many cases, hay asthma.

Experiments have proved that pollen, and in particular the pollen of grass and of wheat, barley, rye, etc., contains a poison which sets up an irritation in people predisposed to its influence. Heat and dust affect the sufferer in some degree; but grass pollen is the main cause of the annoyance, as can be shown in several ways. (1) At the height of the hay-fever season 95 per cent. of the pollen in the air has been proved by certain investigators to be grass pollen. (2) Sufferers, if at the seaside, may hardly feel any hay-fever symptoms with a sea breeze, but show all the effects of the disease when a land wind brings the pollen with it to them. (3) Wet weather is a boon to hay-fever sufferers, as the rain keeps the pollen from traveling through the air.

Besides that from the graminaceæ, the pollen of lime and acacia trees, of pinks, of roses, and of jasmine sets up a similar irritation.

An absolute cure for hay fever is at present almost unobtainable; the most one can hope for is partial prevention. Surgical treatment does good in many cases. Certain drugs afford some relief, and in many cases the wearing in the nose of a special silver "stopper" which is filled with cotton-wool to prevent the ingress of poisonous matter, proves effectual.

When the symptoms appear, the patient must keep indoors as much as possible, and not open the windows. If he is really bad and troubled with asthma at night, he will only obtain entire relief on board ship in the open sea or in a mountainous, piney locality, remote from fields of growing grass, and with the help of appropriate remedies.

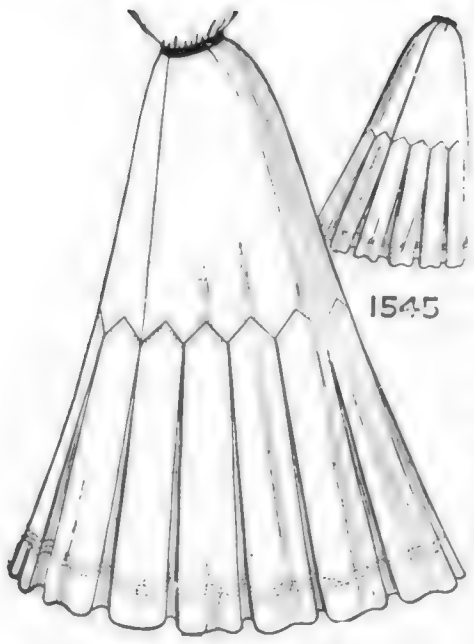
For those who suffer from asthma the most soothing course is the old remedy of inhaling the fumes of a burning mixture of stramonium and saltpetre.

Fellow-sufferers in Germany have formed a Hay-fever League, for mutual help, for collection of statistics, and for the encouragement of research into the causation of their malady and the success of new treatments.

Two new products have lately been brought out in Germany through the researches of Dr. Dunbar and Dr. Weichardt, both owing their origin to plant pollen. Both preparations can be used as snuff, and their use should be begun before the patient is choked with inflammation, which closes the passages of the nose.

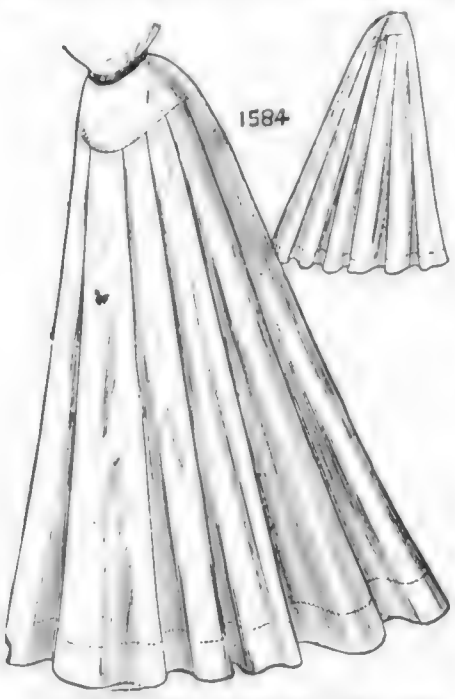
The inventors themselves admit that they are not infallible, but that the two remedies give better results than others.

Correct Styles in Plain and Fancy Skirts



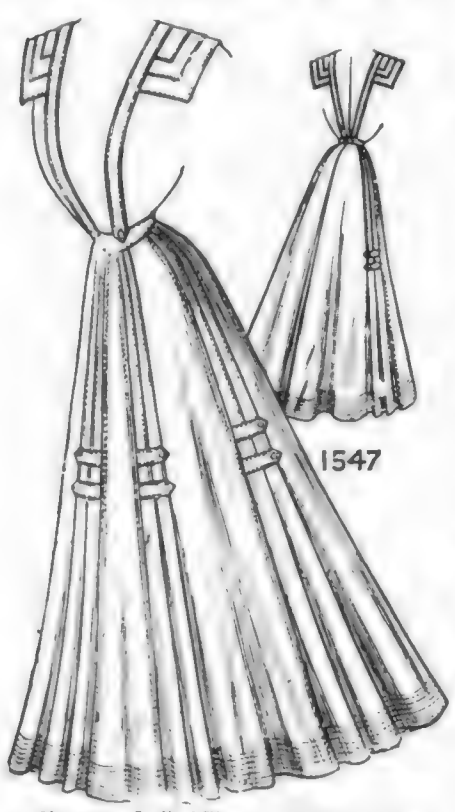
No. 1545. Ladies' Skirt, having a two piece circular top, with habit back, lengthened by a tucked flounce. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents

No. 1545. Ladies' Skirt. A two-piece circular model, having habit back and lengthened by a tucked flounce. A splendid model for light-weight cloth or silk. The pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 will require 10 yards of 21-inch material, or 5½ yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1581. Ladies' Plaited Yoke Skirt in fifteen gores. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents

No. 1584. Ladies' Plaited Yoke Skirt in fifteen gores and cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 7½ yards of 36-inch material or 10 yards of 21-inch material. A desirable model for silk, cloth, or heavy wash fabrics. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1547. Ladies' Five-gored Skirt, with Suspender Belt, having plaits at each gore and an inverted plait at back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents

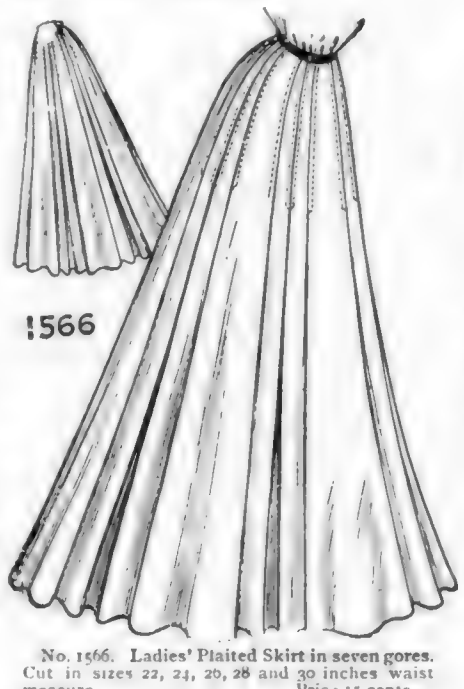
No. 1547. Ladies' Skirt, cut in five gores and having a suspender belt. Plaits at each gore are stitched to flounce depth and finished with small trimming straps, which may be omitted as desired. The pattern is in regulation walking length and in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 6½ yards of 48-inch material, or 5 yards 54-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1543. Ladies' Suspender Skirt in sixteen gores, each alternate gore box-plaited and shirred. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1543. Ladies' Suspender Skirt, in sixteen gores, each alternate gore box-plaited and shirred, the shirred gores having two tucks above the hem. For silk, voile, eolienne, challie or albatross. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 10¾ yards 40-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1566. Ladies' Seven-gored Skirt, with clusters of plaits at each seam. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 5 yards of 54-inch material, or 7 yards of 44-inch material. An excellent model for street or home wear. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1544. Ladies' Skirt. A two-piece circular-shaped model with inserted box-plaited sections and an inverted plait at the centre-back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 6 yards of 48-inch material, or 14 yards of 21-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

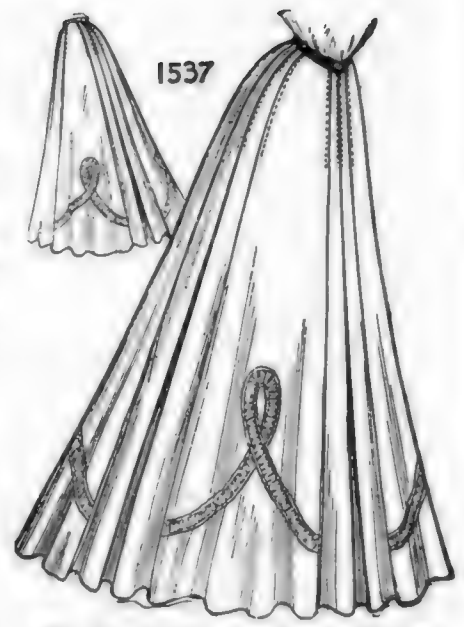


No. 1566. Ladies' Plaited Skirt in seven gores. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents

No. 1537. Ladies' Plaited Skirt, in five gores, to be trimmed as illustrated or in any perferred way. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches bust measure. Size 26 requires 6½ yards of 40-inch material, or 12 yards 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

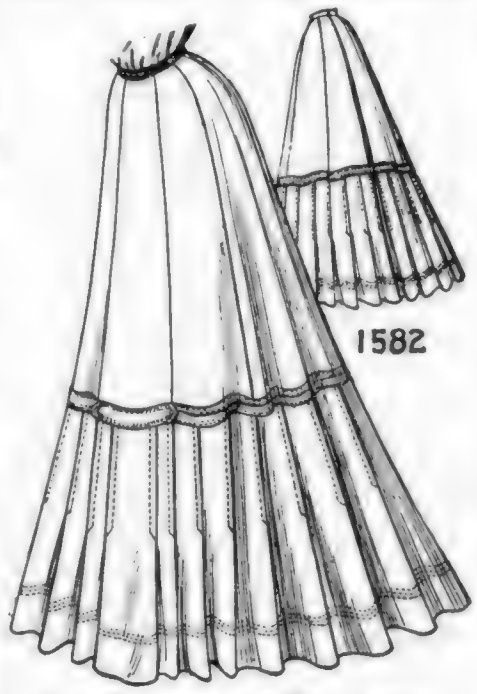
No. 1582. Ladies' Seven-gored Skirt, lengthened by a sectional

For the accommodation of our patrons living in the far West and especially to obviate delay in executing their mail-orders on account of their remoteness from our main office, we have opened an agency for the sale of the PICTORIAL REVIEW patterns at 121 Geary Street, San Francisco, California, and if orders are sent to that address, the senders may be assured of courteous, speedy, and satisfactory replies.



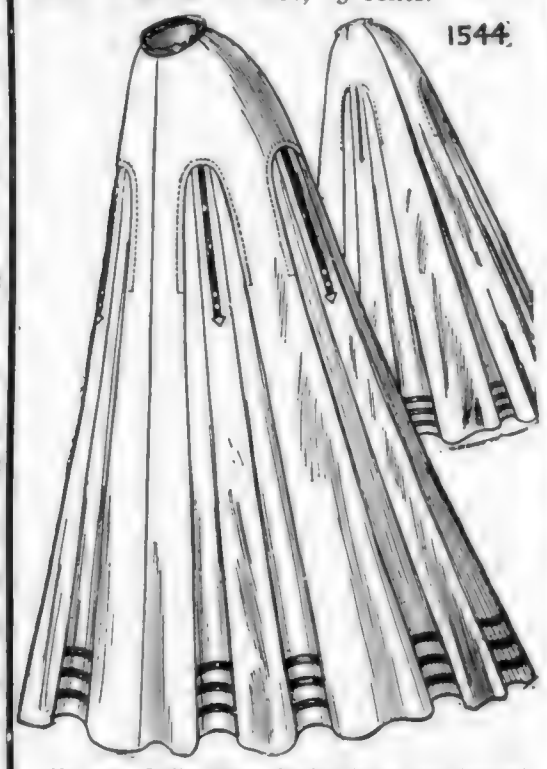
No. 1537. Ladies' Plaited Skirt in five gores. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

tucked flounce and with an inverted plait at back. A smart walking model, stitched and strapped in tailor fashion. The pattern is cut



No. 1582. Ladies' Seven-gored Skirt, lengthened by a sectional tucked flounce. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 7¼ yards of 27-inch, or 5 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1544. Ladies' Skirt, circular shaped, with inserted box-plaited sections. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

The Pests That Destroy Our Gardens.

By Lilian K. Drayton.

Their name is legion, for in addition to the insects illustrated there are blights and diseases that form fungoid growths or shrivel up the leaves. The most common pests of the insect tribe, however, are as follows:

1—The Earwig

1. Male earwig, ¾ in. long; 2. Single dahlia, partly eaten; 3. Simple earwig trap.

Plants attacked.—Dahlia, nasturtium, and ripe fruit.

Remedy.—Trapping. Fit an empty vesta-box with a folded strip of corrugated packing-paper, as illustrated, and hang by a wire hook to the plant. Withdraw the paper strip each morning, and shake off and destroy the insects.

2—The Snail and the Slug

1. Snail; 2. Slugs; 3. Tulip foliage, partly eaten.

Plants attacked.—Innumerable. Tulip, snapdragon, arum, sweet William, rhubarb, marrow, and the cabbage family.

Remedy.—Attract the animals with heaps of bran, from which they are unable to escape; or lay greased cabbage-leaves about overnight and examine in the morning. Destroy with scissors.

3—The Greenfly

1. Aphis, or greenfly, 1-12 in. long. 2. Rosebuds infested with aphides.

Plants attacked.—Innumerable. Rose, chrysanthemum, hop, tomato, pea, bean and many trees.

Remedy.—Spray the plants with the following mixture:

8 parts soft water.
1 part soft soap.

Boil, and stir in one wineglassful of paraffin oil to the gallon of mixture.

4—The Wireworm

1. Wireworm, 1 in. long; 2. Click beetle, or "skip-jack"; 3. Dahlia tubers attacked by wireworms.

Plants attacked.—Carnation, wallflower, stock, potato and other tuberous roots, grasses.

Remedy.—Trap by burying pieces of raw potato near the plants to be protected. Withdraw next day, and destroy the culprits.

5—White Cabbage Butterfly

1. Caterpillar, 1¼ in. long; 2. Butterfly. 3. Egg; 4. Cabbage-leaf.

Plants attacked.—Mignonette, wallflower, stock, nasturtium, and the cabbage family.

Remedy.—Remove caterpillars and eggs by hand, and destroy. Spray with brine.

6—The Gooseberry Sawfly

1. Gooseberry Sawfly; 2. Leaf ravaged by grubs (grub, ¾ in. long); 3. Gooseberry branch —the victim.

Plants attacked.—Gooseberry, currant.

Remedy.—Shake off or remove by hand, and sprinkle with gas-lime. Syringe the plants with strong lime-water.

7—The Red Ant

1. Ant, ¼ in. long; 2. Simple trap for ants; 3. Ants devouring ripe plums

Plants attacked.—Ripe fruit. Flowers for their nectar. Lawns and borders are injured by their excavations.

Remedy.—Trap by hanging a bottle partly filled with honey on the tree. Destroy the nests by flooding with boiling water.

8—The Red Spider

1. Red spider, 1-50 in. long. 2. Vine-branch.

Plants attacked.—Vine, hops, and many greenhouse plants.

Remedy.—Fumigate with tobacco-paper, or syringe with a fresh solution of sulphide of potassium, using 1¼ pounds to 10 gallons of water.

SMART COATS FOR GIRLS.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for each Number. These Models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes, at $1.50 each. Cut to Special Measure, 50 cents extra. Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

No. 1635. Plaited Coat of tan covert cloth, flare collar and cuffs of brown velvet. This is an especially good style of wrap for early Fall, the plaits, confined to yoke depth, giving an abundance of skirt width, so much desired when worn with soft, full skirts. The pattern is in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years will require 2½ yards of 42-inch material and ½ yard of velvet. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1636. Box Coat of black taffetas, single-breasted, with round collar and shaped cuff. A desirable coat for silk, pongee, linen, piqué and light-weight cloths. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 years will require 5 yards of 21-inch silk. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1637. A full-length semi-fitted coat of navy blue cheviot, collar and cuffs of black velvet, with adjustable collar and cuffs of white butcher's linen embroidered in scallops. This arrangement of removable linen collar sets, worn with the outer wrap, is one of the fads of the season, and being both pretty and practical, bids fair to have a firm place in Fall and Winter fashions. This pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 3 yards of 36-inch material, ½ yard of velvet and ¼ yard of linen. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1638. Three-Quarter Coat of dark green cloth, white linen collar and cuffs, giving a pleasing contrast. This model has more fullness in the skirt portion than is ordinarily shown in the regulation box model, to allow for the extra fullness now worn in misses' and girls' skirts. The sleeve is large and comfortable, and confined by plaits at the wrist; buttons outline the double-breasted effect and patch pockets give a smart and mannish finish. Suitable for all sorts of weather, and especially appropriate for school wear. The pattern is cut in sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 years requires 4 yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Domestic Experiences
A Symposium

Just Paper.

I buy a roll of light wrapping paper for ten cents and keep it handy for use in draining potato chips or fried cakes; also for cutting patterns; and I keep newspapers near the stove to set things on, or to rub off the stove in an emergency. It is well to suspend crackers in a paper sack behind the stove to keep crisp; also bread crusts and pieces to dry and grind for croquettes or dressing. A few sheets of paper should be tacked up with a pencil on a string; also parchment paper for lining cake-tins. I always save oatmeal boxes and pack eggs in them, in oats, in the Fall, dating the box, tying it securely and turning the contents over occasionally.

Mrs. H. F. B.

Substitute for Butter.

I have found that lard may be used as a substitute for butter in cake by using one-third less. Measure the lard and stir into it one level teaspoonful of salt, the grated yellow rind of one lemon, two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice and any flavoring you may desire. Treated in this way it is impossible to detect the difference. The addition of two or three tablespoonfuls of clear coffee to broiled steak will greatly improve the flavor; pour it over roast beef just before serving. I had a bamboo portière that had been broken time and again until it was too ragged for use. It was cut off to a third of its length, restrung and the ends securely tied. It is a pretty substitute for a grille.

Mrs. W. L. D.

German Omelet.

This is very nice and wholesome, especially for children. I use slices of stale bread, cutting off the crust and dipping them for a minute into one pint of milk and two eggs (well beaten), and also a little yeast powder added—about the size of a hickory nut, (one-third teaspoonful) When the mixture bubbles a little, sop the bread in it until it is soft, and then drop the slices into hot lard and let them brown. Be careful there is a sufficient quantity of lard (one-fourth pan's depth), to keep it from burning. This is nice with jam or preserves.

C. P. P.

Mending Boots and Rubbers.

Have the boot or shoe perfectly dry, and rasp the bottom, so as to have a rough surface. Apply the cement three times to leather or twice to rubber, letting it dry half an hour between each coat, the last coat to dry half an hour before being pressed together. Never dry by the sun. The lining on the rubber soling should be removed before applying the cement, by moistening it with benzine or fluid. For mending rubbers, scrape the polish from the rubber, then apply two coats to each part, dry half an hour between each coat, the last coat to dry ten minutes before being pressed together. For making the cement, take 4 oz. of India rubber, ⅛ ounce of powdered asphaltum, and put together in a tin can. Add about 6 times the quantity of benzine and let it stand for three or four days. Then take a stick and work it over, adding benzine and stirring well until you have it about the consistency of honey. It is then ready for use. It should be covered as tightly as possible while dissolving and afterwards. This cement cannot be guaranteed to hold greasy substances together.

Mrs. N. P.

Use for Old Lace Curtains.

Being the unhappy owner of half a dozen old lace curtains, unfit for longer service at the windows, I decided to make them over into covers for my spare bedroom. The room was papered in a warm yellow ingrain, and I wanted the coverings for bed, dressing-table, washstand and reading-table to correspond. The curtains were laundered, mended very carefully and the worst parts cut out. Then I purchased a quantity of yellow cambric, some louisine ribbon of the same shade, and one of the new bolster rolls.

Finding that there were two of them much better than the rest, I joined the scalloped edges together for the centre of the bed-spread, and with the aid of quilting frames, stretched and tacked the lace upon the cambric foundation. I then covered my bolster in the same manner, letting the scallops extend a few inches and drawing them together with bows of ribbon.

This done I proceeded to make the covers for dressing-table, washstand and table of the same material. The effect was most charming, and as I finished up my color scheme by placing a lovely Rookwood vase in soft yellow and green with a half dozen gilt-edged volumes on the reading-table, all looked dainty and harmonious.

M. L. F.

Tights for Children.

Children from three to eight or ten years of age always have a neat appearance when black tights are worn. They may be made from a pair of stockings when the feet are worn beyond use. Rip the seams down from the top to the depth required, then seam the opposite sides together for a small child or insert an extra piece to make the size desired. The top is finished with a hem and elastic inserted to fit the waist. The bottoms may be allowed to extend down to the ankles or cut off at the knee, where elastic may be inserted to keep them in place. In Winter they are especially fitting even for younger children.

S. A. LaR.

Substitute for a Wardrobe.

Where you cannot have a wardrobe, a good substitute may be constructed by taking a wooden barrel or hogshead hoop and screwing dress hooks in the inside and gathering a curtain over it to fall the desired length. Suspend it by cords from the hoop. The same device may be used for privacy in taking a sponge bath where more than one person occupies the same room.

Bust and Hips

Every woman who attempts to make a dress or shirt waist immediately discovers how difficult it is to obtain a good fit by the usual "trying on method," with her self for the model and a looking-glass with which to see how it fits at the back.

"THE PERFECTION ADJUSTABLE FORM"

does away with all discomforts and disappointments in fitting, and renders the work of dress making at once easy and satisfactory. This form can be adjusted to 50 different shapes or sizes; also made longer and shorter at the waist line and raised or lowered to suit any desired skirt length. It is very easily adjusted, cannot get out of order and will last a lifetime.

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Hold the garment faultlessly without a sign of puckering or wrinkle.
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Shirt Waists and Blouses for All Occasions

No. 1579. Ladies' Shirt-waist. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
Price 15 cents.

No. 1579. Ladies' Shirt-waist, developed without a lining, and having a new vest effect, high standing collar, and a one-piece sleeve with a straight band cuff. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1580. Ladies' Shirt Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
Price 15 cents.

No. 1534. Ladies' Shirt Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 42 inches bust measure.
Price 15 cents.

No. 1557. Ladies' Shirt Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price 15 cents.

No. 1580. Ladies' Shirt-waist made without a lining. A smart tailored waist having a plastron yoke front which is both new and

No. 1558. Ladies' Round Yoke Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price 15 cents.

effective. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 32-inch material, or 4 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1534. Ladies' Shirt-waist, having no lining. A rather dressy shirt-waist suitable for silk, fancy woolens or shirtings. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material, 6 yards of 21-inch silk, or 4 yards of 27-inch shirting. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1557. Ladies' Shirt-waist. Closed in the back and to be made with or without a lining. A charming mode for soft silks, challie, veiling or India lawn. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 inches requires 4 yards of 27-inch material, or 3½ yards of 32-inch material, 5 yards of insertion and 10 yards of edging. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1558. Ladies' Round Yoke Waist. Closed in the back and

No. 1577. Ladies' Shirred Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price 15 cents.

without a lining. Box-plaited and with elbow sleeve. Would be exceedingly pretty if made with a transparent yoke of allover lace and crêpe de Chine, Lansdowne or India silk, hand embroidered or trimmed with lace appliqué. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1577. Ladies' Shirt-waist. Closed in the back and without a lining. A dainty design for soft silk, sheer lawns, dimities or swisses; 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material and 1 yard of allover, or 5½ yards of 21-inch silk. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1535. Ladies' Fancy Shirred Waist, having lining and elbow sleeve and closed in the back. A model which will make a charming lingerie blouse of soft silk or sheer cotton or woolen material, and desirable for a separate waist or to complete a costume. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material, ½ yard of tucked material, ¾ yard of all-

No. 1535. Ladies' Fancy Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price 15 cents.

over and 3½ yards of embroidery. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1559. Ladies' Shirt-Waist, having a side front closing, and developed without a lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards of 32-inch material. This is an especially attractive lingerie blouse, and would be quite effective developed in China or India silk, or in lawn, dimity or swiss.

If made of mousseline, silk net or chiffon, a plain lining slip of contrasting color of silk should be worn over it. The trimming for such a waist may be as elaborate as one's fancy dictates, but very pretty patterns of lace and silk appliqué can be purchased in all the shops at quite a moderate cost, making a waist of this sort within the reach of the woman of limited means. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1559. Ladies' Shirt-waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price 15 cents.

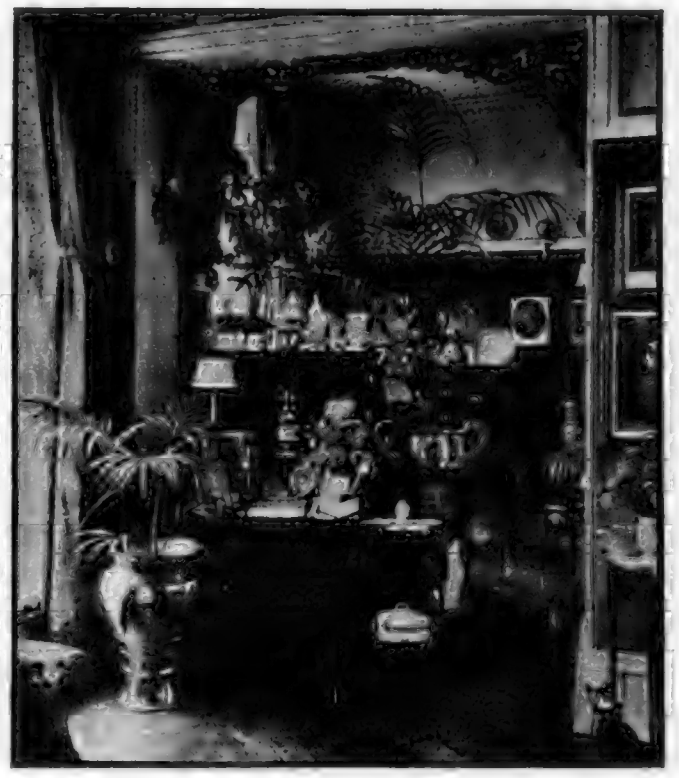
Inside of Other People's Houses

The Beautification of Corners

By Olive Bronson

Original Wall Decoration

The paneling all round the walls is adorned with Latin mottoes, while on the mantelpiece is an original decoration of painted birds. The quaint inglenook forms a delightful draught-screen and makes the fireside into a real cosy-corner.

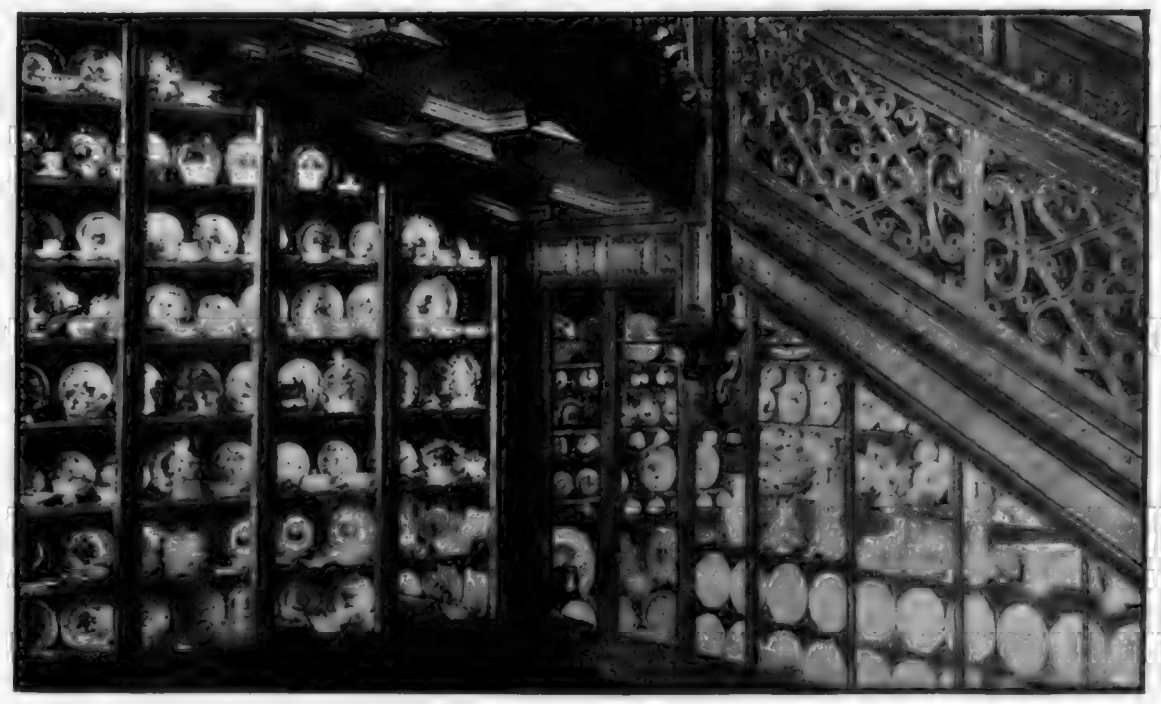


Showing how the back of a piano may be hidden, by placing an Empire secretary against it and using it as a writing-table, thus economizing space in a small room.

A hall should partake of the nature of living-room and den. In this the bureau writing-table, on which the telephone finds a home, fits into the corner against the stairway.

Unique China Closet

This shows an excellent arrangement for the storing of valuable china, in a house where space is limited — cupboards under the stairway utilizing space that would otherwise be wasted, and the china lightening up a dark corner.



CATALOGUE FREE Fall and winter catalogue containing everything in the Woman's Wear, mailed FREE. Write for it to-day.

Two of New York's Latest Style Waists for Early Fall Wear.

Below we illustrate two special waist bargains. Select either or both. They will be sent to you with the full understanding and agreement that after you have received them, examined them and tried them on, if not perfectly satisfactory to you in every detail you may return them and your money will be refunded, including express charges both ways. You run absolutely no risk in ordering from SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York City.

The fact that we know positively that the two waists illustrated and described below are the greatest values ever before offered in waists makes it possible for us to give the above binding guarantee.

No. 707. THE BLOSSOM WAIST.

Made of silk finished cotton poplin cloth, white only. An ideal model for early Fall wear. Beautifully tailored with cluster of pin tucks forming a full blouse. Wide front plait, tucked and artistically silk embroidered; plaited back, new cut shape sleeves, finished with tucked gauntlet cuffs. New turn-over stock collar and bow tie. Cut extra full and long; open front. Sizes 32 to 44 bust measure.

An extraordinary value. Price **$1.00**

Waist No. 707 $1.00

Waist No. 708 $1.95

No. 708 THE GEM WAIST

An extremely stylish and dressy model made of good quality cotton cr'se, in white or black only. Just the waist appropriate for early Fall wear. Handsomely designed with corded yoke front and back. Attached collar made of rows of insertching and German Valenciennes lace insertion. Beautifully shirred below yoke forming full blouse, newest sleeves, deep cuffs finished with lace insertions and insertching to match. In every respect a most attractive and serviceable waist. Offered by us as long as this lot will last for the special price of **$1.95**

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SHIRT-WAIST SUITS FOR MAID AND MATRON.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for each Number. These Models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes, at the following prices: Waists, $1.50; Skirts, $1.50. Entire Costume, $2.50. Cut to Special Measure, each, 50 cents extra. Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

Nos. 1653-1654.—A new and chic effect in a shirt-waist suit, developed in dyed pongee. The waist is with a lining and has a novel suspender arrangement, the detail of which is further carried out in the high cuffs and the trimming tabs that decorate each seam of the skirt. The waist is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1654 is an eleven-gored model having extension plaits at each seam in graduated flounce depth. The fullness at the centre-back is regulated by an inverted plait. This pattern is in the regulation walking length, and in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents. For the entire costume in medium size 14 yards of 32-inch material is required.

Nos. 1655-1656. Shirt-Waist Suit of black taffetas, made in tailor fashion, with small silk buttons and machine stitching as the only ornamentation. The waist is fitted over a lining and portrays two absolutely new features in the novel vest effect and in the cuffs and collar. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The Skirt (**No. 1656**) is a box-plaited model in thirteen gores. These plaits are stitched down over the hip and flare gracefully below. The skirt is in the regulation walking length and is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. The suit is especially advised for elderly or stout women, in silk, pongee, mohair or brilliantine. For the medium size 16 yards of 21-inch silk is required.

Talks to Our Girls

By Hilda Levering

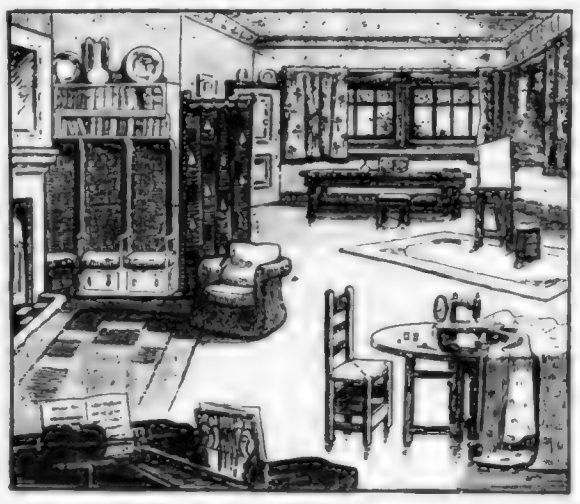
Readers of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for shops where mentioned articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

The Girls' Den.

FASHIONS change, and it is no longer the fashion for girls, when they leave school, to do nothing; they must be domestic, literary, artistic, musical or take up a career of some sort.

To girls who work or who are trying to improve themselves in any way, a "den" is a necessity. This is a place where work may be left about without fear of its being spirited away by a maid, where every sort of industry may be carried on, wholeheartedly and without fear of interruption. The mother of the family should consider the "den" as the property of her daughters, and only visit it at their urgent invitation; a sweet, homely place where the whole family, if the girls wish it, may assemble when the day's work is done.

The accompanying illustration shows a very glorified workroom, a "den" to be envied. The window is placed rather high, and shows a north light for the benefit of the painter, but this window comes a little way round the corner, so that some sunshine may enter when painting is not going on; then it can be screened, if necessary, by drawing the softly hanging casement curtain. Under the north window there is a bench for the wood-carver or for the more homely carpenter, and near it there is a roomy corner cupboard for sewing materials or for anything else that has to be put away when work is done. The swing curtain hides a big cupboard which is used for developing photographs, and keeps out all light while the photographer is at work; but it will swing out and make a screen when the recess by the fire needs to be turned into a cosy corner, say, at tea-time. The recess itself is delightful, having boxes or drawers under the seats, bookshelves above. If necessary, the bookshelves could be carried round over the mantel-piece, but girls will probably want a looking-glass somewhere. A contrivance for physical exercises is screwed to the wall, and a trapeze and swing would also be appreciated. The piano and violin, the table and the sewing machine need not be mentioned, for they speak for themselves, completing the furnishing of a "den" than which it would be difficult to think of any pleasanter addition to a home.



THE GIRLS' DEN IN AN ATTIC.

Be Satisfied at Home.

I wonder, sometimes, why so many girls wish to leave their comfortable homes and enter into business, frequently removing to another city and living in a stuffy boarding-house to achieve this end. This does not seem to me to be altogether right, because they crowd out the opportunity for needy girls to secure the same work. Of course, my sympathy is largely with the girls who feel a desire to do something that will make them of use in the world. Their home duties are accomplished to this purpose, but there is no emolument, and it is in this respect that I think parents err. When sons are old enough and are taken into their father's employment in office or store, they receive a regular salary—no matter if small. On the other hand, you, the daughters, grow up to do housework or sewing or cookery, to assist your mothers in every way, and it is right that you should; but I believe that the mothers should be as fair with you as the fathers are with the sons, and should give you a small regular amount. This would arouse ambition and satisfy the demand for money of your own which every girl must have. Some of your companions perhaps have their own allowances, or others are making money teaching, stenography, or in various ways that are open to women, so that it is hard if you are forced to work without reward. But you must consider this aspect of the matter also: you are receiving your board free—an outlay which, with your laundry bill, could not be less than $8.00, possibly $10.00, each week; you have all of the privileges of home—a sitting in church possibly a vehicle to drive around in when you choose, perhaps a garden full of vegetables and flowers, the use of a sewing machine and piano, the right to entertain your friends when and how you please, and, best of all, the protection and shelter that your parents' roof insures. These things are not to be lightly disregarded. An unprotected girl in a city is always an object of comment, and if she be frivolous in manner, of censure. Youth is prone to flippancy, and I question if the money that is made by a girl who is not required to support herself is sufficient to compensate for the sacrifices made in leaving her good home. Of course, it gives a feeling of independence—but is that desirable? My advice to you, if dissatisfied, is to try and be contented in the station where God has placed you, and to realize that there are drawbacks such as lonesomeness and isolation and the lack of a family background, for which your desired "independence" would not compensate.

A Young Girl's Figure.

On the question of corsets for young girls, properly chosen and fitted, no words sufficiently strong can be found to enforce due consideration. On it hangs practically the whole of a girl's future figure success, since to compress growing bones means internal displacement that no amount of future corseting, to say nothing of medical skill, can put right. But, on the other hand, I feel very strongly the evils of leaving young, growing forms without some extraneous support, and support, moreover, applied in the proper direction. We have many *corsetières* in our midst who lay themselves out for this particular class of work, and their judgment may be safely relied upon. It is a point that is worthy of the most careful consideration.

The Musical Memory.

Josef Hofmann, the successful pianist, gives the following rule for strengthening the musical memory:

"Start with a short piece. Analyze the form and manner of its texture. Play the piece a number of times very exactly with the music before you. Then stop playing for several hours, and try to trace the course of ideas mentally in the piece. If you have retained some parts refill the missing places by repeated reading of the piece, away from the piano.

"When next you go to the piano—after several hours, remember—try to play the piece. Should you still get 'stuck' at any certain place, take the sheet music, but play only that place (several times, if necessary), and then begin the piece over again, to see if you have better luck this time with those elusive places. If you still fail, resume your silent reading of the piece away from the piano."

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ECHOES FROM THE STAGE

"TOM," THE EDUCATED ELEPHANT, AT THE HIPPODROME

ADA MAY AT THE HIPPODROME.

The twinkling lights of Broadway, as viewed from lofty heights, and the balmy zephyrs that blow around the pergolas and illuminated fountains, luring panting humanity upward from the avenues, emphasize the fact that the roof-garden season is in full swing and that the great meandering Summer-night public is ready to indulge this ærial form of entertainment. The roof-gardens, Coney Island and the vaudeville houses, including Proctor's four and Keith's, had everything to themselves by the time that the Fourth of July had begun to boom. I say this with a reservation, however, for "The Rollicking Girl," "The Heir to the Hoorah" and "Fantana," each were still doing their best to increase the gayety of nations—but it was the expiring gayety that preceded the end. The Hippodrome suspended at the beginning of July, after twelve weeks of extraordinary success, and that clientèle now finds ample entertainment in lieu of it at "Luna Park," "Dreamland," the Bostock Show, Galveston Flood spectacle the Boer War "thriller," Pain fireworks and "The Fall of Port Arthur."

In the meantime the busy managers are all in Europe prospecting for new plays and specialties to delight amusement lovers next season.

At the several roof-gardens, Hammerstein's "Victoria," "The Aerial Gardens" over the New Amsterdam Theatre, and the "Wistaria Grove" over the New York Theatre, the performances are well adapted to summer-night audiences, full of bright, clever, laugh-provoking bits of nonsense, enlivened here and there with good songs and novel burlesque variety. The concerts given at the St. Nicholas Rink, conducted by Richard Henry Warren, excited the interest of music-lovers.

Olive May and John Albaugh, Jr., appeared at Keith's in a sketch entitled "Lady Betty's Highwayman"; Rose Coghlan revived "Forget-Me-Not" at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and Robert Haines in a playlet entitled "The Ingrate," Emma Carus in her vocal specialties, and the Williams and Walker Glee Club were at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre.

SUE STEWART, IN "LIFTING THE LID," AT THE AERIAL GARDENS.

Bessie Barriscale is playing "Lovey Mary" in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Ada Rehan is to be seen next season in a Shaw play entitled "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." Evie Green will reappear early in the Fall in "The Duchess of Dantzic." Fay Templeton reinforced the company at the Aerial Gardens in July, replacing Corinne in "Lifting the Lid." The Manhattan Theatre (Mrs. Fiske's Company) opens early in September with a new play entitled "Mary and John."

CLARA BURDICK IN "SERGEANT BRUE."

VIOLET HOLLS IN "THE EARL AND THE GIRL."

GUY BATES POST AS "JOE LACEY" IN "THE HEIR TO THE HOORAH."

New Sweaters

By C. F. B.

IT is in the Summer-time that a woman lightly turns to thoughts of sweaters, and the making thereof; for what more conducive to such work than the broad, cool veranda of seashore or mountains, far from the city's social whirl and the daily routine of housekeeping, which leave so few moments for needlecraft.

Sweaters have become so essential to the feminine wardrobe that the up-to-date Summer girl might as easily do without her right arm as without that garment which is always with her, and always in use or ready for use, should the occasion demand.

A number of new designs in handmade sweaters, both knit and crocheted, include sweaters suitable for the tall girl, the short girl, the stout and the slim, and among these we may observe many new notes, although they are still bloused and roomy, expressive of comfort in every line, while at the same time perfectly shapely.

NEW FEATURES.

The collar that stands high about the neck does not appear so frequently, although this is accomplished by no change in the work; instead it rolls gently backward, in the low, easy style that is so generally becoming. Some belts are so high they might better be called girdles, but they are charming only upon a slim, girlish figure. To the woman of more generous proportions Fashion permits the use of the narrow belt which, if not quite so new, is equally smart and infinitely more becoming.

Sleeves have followed the example set by the sleeves of gowns, and are wide and roomy at the armhole. Yet unlike the sleeves of gowns, the cuffs still are comparatively short, with bishop fullness just above, to give plenty of space to the dress-sleeve underneath.

NEW METHOD OF CLOSING.

Another new touch is the method of closing. Hooks and eyes still are used, but they are too bothersome to be popular with up-to-date women

THE STAR-STITCHED SWEATER.

Buttonholes frequently are knitted down the edge of one front, but this too, involves more labor than is justified by the result, and is not especially recommended. The prettiest and most effective method of closing is by means of a row of buttons sewed down each front, and beneath those on the left side tiny loops of fine silk cord fastened. These loops are passed over the fancy buttons on the opposite side.

THE FAN-STITCH SWEATER.

Among the new models the sweater in fan-stitch (crocheted) is certainly the most lovely and at the same time most simple. Those unacquainted with the fan stitch will know it as that used in the construction of the fascinator or nubia. In this case it is developed in four-fold zephyr Germantown and worked quite tight, so that it makes a close, firm texture with an appearance decidedly different from that of the fascinators.

In the fan-stitch sweater the upper edge of the fronts usually is turned back to form small revers, the lower fronts being arranged with large buttons and cord loops, as explained above.

THE STAR-STITCH SWEATER.

Another new sweater is in star stitch, crocheted of mixed tan golf yarn, with sable-stitch bands, knitted in golf green, edging the fronts. The collar, cuffs, and belt match the bands in color, but are in the usual ribbing stitch, made very tight.

KNITTED IN PYRAMID STITCH.

Still another sweater is knitted in pyramid stitch, and has a high, ribbed girdle. Unlike most knitting stitches, it does not cling to the figure, and therefore is suitable for none but the woman of slim proportions, especially her whose aim it is to acquire in effect the width that is lacking in reality.

THE RASPBERRY STITCH.

Quite as successful is a knitted sweater in which the raspberry and broken rib stitches are combined. The long lines of the stitch give a degree of beauty and grace rarely seen in a sweater; the garment is the handsomest of its kind, smart, and appropriate for a woman perfectly groomed. The bands in raspberry stitch (to which the attractive appearance is due) are perhaps three inches broad, one extending down each side of the front and the back, as well as in the centre.

In the last-named sweater, golf yarn is worked upon small needles, so that the finished garment is not all loose or stretchy. Neither is it baggy, for the most careful of shaping is done, giving little fullness to dispose of at the neck, and little for blousing in front, and making it, taken all in all, an excellent model to be chosen for the woman inclined to stoutness.

SWEATER IN PYRAMID STITCH.

NOTE.—Directions for making any of the new sweaters mentioned will be mailed, free of charge, to any of our readers desiring them. Address, "THE WORK TABLE," stating page and number.

The Cover Design

The blouse of this chic costume is made of buff taffetas relieved with black and white checked taffetas and insets of Valenciennes lace outlined with white silk cord. The fronts open in a square and are adorned with small brass buttons. A chemisette and elbow undersleeve bands of lace-trimmed Persian lawn, and also tucks and shirrings add to the elaboration. The shirred skirt is of buff checked voile. A fitted girdle matches the bodice. Pinned Paper Patterns of this costume in stock sizes are obtainable at $2.00 each for waist and skirt, or the entire costume for $3.50. Cut to special measure, each, 50 cents extra. This costume cannot be obtained in Tissue Paper Patterns.

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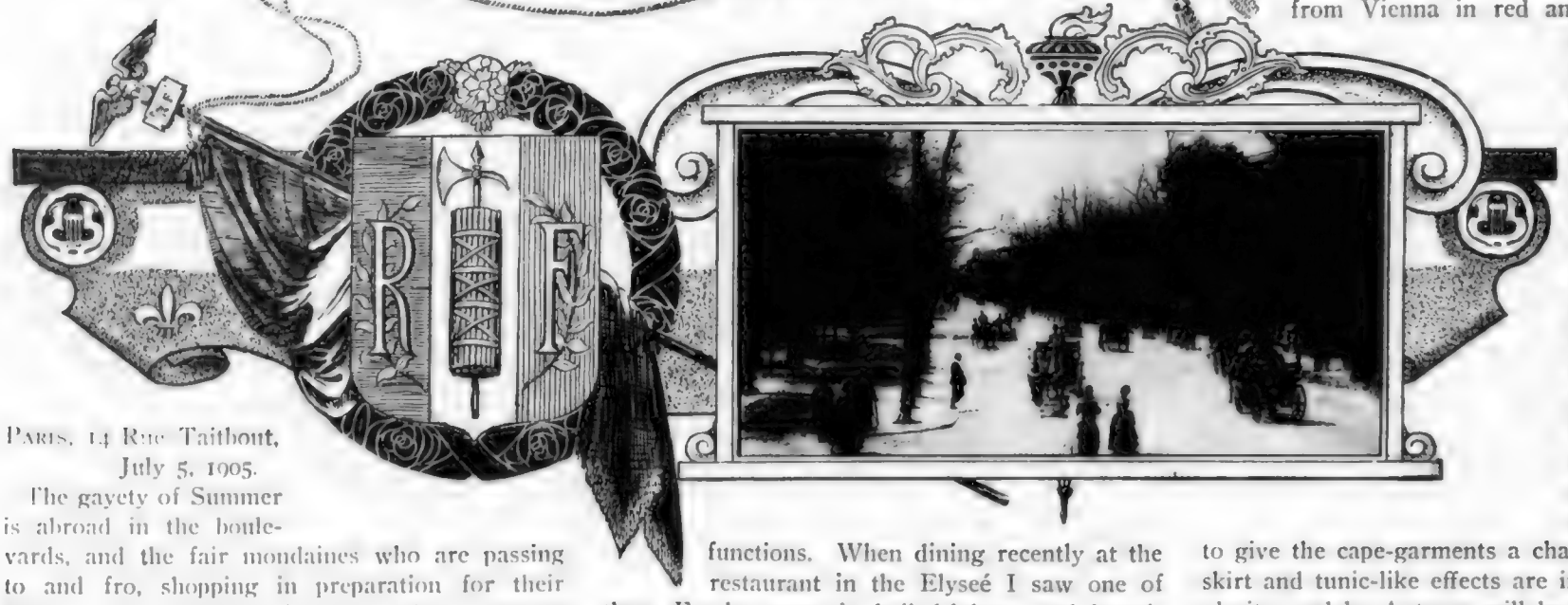


PARIS, 14 Rue Taitbout,
July 5, 1905.

The gayety of Summer is abroad in the boulevards, and the fair mondaines who are passing to and fro, shopping in preparation for their flight to the fashionable watering-places, present delightful kaleidoscopic pictures of the reigning vogue—a veritable inspiration to one recently arrived in Paris. As an interested onlooker and the representative of the PICTORIAL REVIEW, my impressions shall be faithfully transcribed, to serve as a standard for the guidance of our readers.

PREDOMINANCE OF EMPIRE STYLES.

In the first place, let me emphasize the predominance of the Empire effect in everything—coats as well as gowns. All of the fashionable garments for street and evening wear reveal this short-waisted tendency, but with a difference, those for the street being somewhat shaped in at the waist-line, while those for evening wear are shirred or fall in graceful folds from the yoke. One striking model appears to be a combination of the tunic and the boléro, as it has a full, gathered skirt added on to the boléro-shaped yoke. This yoke portion is distinguished by rounding lines in back and front, and also by the wide Empire revers and the Robespierre collar.

With this garment the addition of a distinctly new sleeve lends *chic* and novelty. This is an open sleeve upon which is set at bottom a circular ruffle that gives a desirable waving flare at the wrist. Another Empire model that will be popular with our clientèle has the side-plaited and fitted long skirt added on above the waist-line to a deep yoke, and also shows the double-breasted revers effect in front, large ornamental buttons and the Empire collar, which are to be so universally worn as features of this vogue.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

The garments in this style for evening wear display the short shoulder-cape effect, together with the distinguishing characteristics mentioned above, and revealed in our illustrations and patterns. As promised, many developments of the Empire coat in lace or fluted silk are shown. Let me enlarge upon this vogue of the opera or evening coat, for one can be as extravagant as one pleases in that direction, and dare to be original. A beautiful cape that I have seen, resembling a shawl-like drapery, consisted of lace lined with endless frills of accordion-plaited chiffon. This lace was inserted with white velvet, on which were hand-painted charming little Pompadour scenes. A wrap of this kind must be frothy and effective. Another beautiful model cut in kimono style was in white panne, embroidered all over, in a raised design, with pastel blue passementerie and silver, finished with heavy silver cords and tassels. This could also be worn at smart day functions. When dining recently at the restaurant in the Elyseé I saw one of these Empire coats in boiled-lobster red broadcloth, worn by a well-known actress whose *chic* toilettes always attract attention. The sleeves were very wide open, and the lining of pearl-white satin gave just the necessary glinting touch of elegance to the whole as she laid it aside. And, by the way, this lobster-red and fire-red are the favorite colors in Paris, just now, dividing honors with light tan, smoke gray, bluet shades and almond green—brown being considered passé.

NOTES OF THE PRESENT VOGUE.

At the Vernissage of the Salon, where the smart world turned out and permitted the student of styles to form a correct idea of the trend of fashion, I noted that the high Napoleon collars and revers, with attractive and dainty lace cravats, were in evidence on all noteworthy toilettes; and some of the *haute mondaine* at the Salon, dressed in these characteristic costumes with their short-waisted coats, looked like pictures of olden times.

The half-length paletot, having the skirt unlined, is in favor for the tailor-made woman, made up in plain materials or English cheviots, with collar and revers of light-colored cloth or velvet. The paddock coat, similar to that now in style for men, will be greatly affected by women who prefer mannish fashions in the Autumn. Skirts to these coats, in instep length, are cut plain, laid in gores with a bell effect or have inverted plaits all around. Mannish vests of brocade or light cloth are frequently seen in conjunction. Redingote costumes of plain cloth are effective in the cinnamon or pale green colors. What the Parisians would denominate a *"ravissante création* would be a redingote of velvet worn over a light serge long skirt. The revers of these Directoire garments display handsome brocaded silk or rich Pompadour embroidery.

The long suit coats are all straight fronts, very few blouse effects being shown.

TAILOR-MADE STYLES.

The best-dressed Parisiennes have adopted the tailor-made *avec avidité*. Blue serge braided with black soutache having a touch of gold in buttons or embroidery and made with a "trotteuse" skirt and basque coat, is all the wear for wet Summer days or ordinary walking occasions. Speaking of tailor-mades reminds me of a charming little Paquin coat and skirt that I saw, composed of green and white striped cashmere cloth, with a suggestion of velvet of a deeper shade on the coat, which is of the new cutaway order. The sleeve seemed exactly in keeping, giving the necessary fullness on the shoulder and plainness towards the wrist. This costume would also be appropriate in any of the little shepherd's plaid materials, which are not *demodé* in spite of their having been worn so long. A model from Vienna in red and white checked hopsack shows a scarlet cloth coat with white braided collar, cuffs and revers, and a smart white brocade waistcoat.

The *couturiers* do not attempt to apologize for the elbow sleeve, which continues in dominancy, but they predict an enlargement of the sleeve for the Fall, in order to give the cape-garments a chance. The double skirt and tunic-like effects are increasing in popularity, and by Autumn will be in full cry. For the moment they are distinctly smart in linen with braided flounces and a short braided boléro.

SPORTING COSTUMES FOR WOMEN.

At the Polo, Bois de Boulogne, and Puteaux Clubs may be noted a renewed devotion to sports, and it is worth while mentioning that a good many mondaines have adopted the fashion of wearing fine white knitted jerseys for sports, as well as in the country, for they make a trim *corsage*, with a smart leather belt, and fancy buttons.

At Boulie much entertaining is going on, and golf-players are reassembling in full force on the magnificent plains overshadowed by the hills yet reminiscent of Louis XIV; for La Boulie was formerly enclosed in the vast park of Versailles.

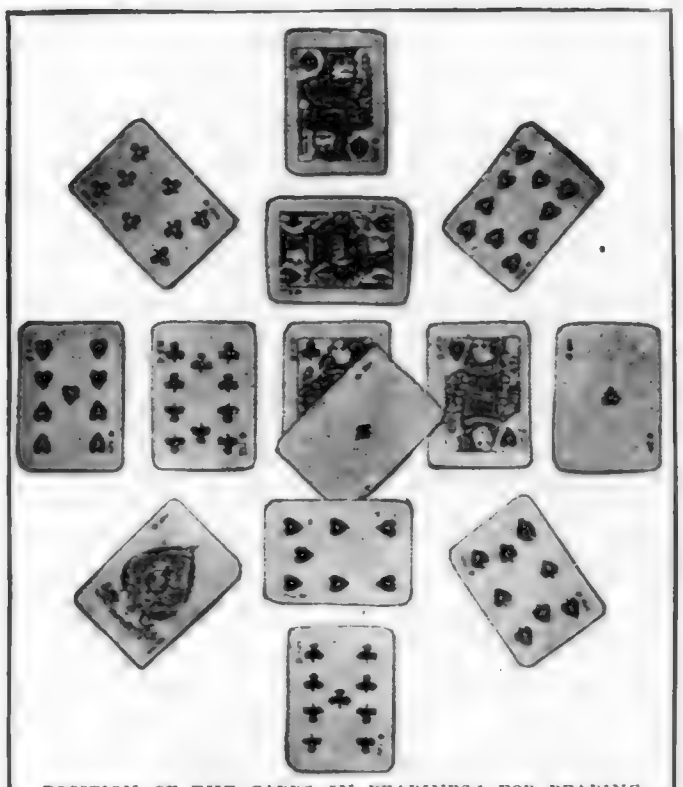
In France, at the various chateaux, people have been going in for archery, the favorite English pastime. By way of a costume nothing is prettier than a full plaited skirt and pretty blouse with a light Tyrolean felt hat having an application lace veil twisted round it. For most Summer sports white shoes and stockings look best.

THE LOOK AHEAD.

One cannot contemplate the great question of clothes in Paris at this season without first taking into consideration the toilettes under preparation for the midsummer races. Neither can one praise too highly the beauty of the reigning fashion. The races at Auteuil and Longchamps are authoritative, for not until after the Prix d'Auteuil and Grand Prix have been run can the styles which are to prevail the subsequent season be considered assured. I have seen some beautiful gowns that were prepared for Ascot—but that great English social rendezvous cannot be said to foreshadow the fashions as do the Paris races.

Among the minor details of costume noted as marking a departure may be mentioned the profuse use of narrow ribbons on everything, appearing in every sort of way—ruchings, cockades, bouillonnées, etc., or sewed on in plain rows. Lace and ribbon gowns have been revived under extraordinarily happy conditions.

Gowns of net in royal blue or cedarwood brown carry out the one-color scheme harmoniously with hat, gloves, shoes and scarf. And, by the way, the wearing of a scarf in tulle, chiffon, lace, or thin silk has become a veritable *furore*. Tulle is enjoying a distinct revival, for day and evening wear, in gowns as well as millinery, and the tulle boa is more popular than those of ostrich feather or shaded chiffon. No evening gown is complete without its gauze scarf, several yards long, of a harmonizing color.



POSITION OF THE CARDS IN READINESS FOR READING.

Fortunes Told by the Cards

By Lillian K. Revell

"Tell your fortune, pretty maid? 'Tis a fair amusement and it may come true."

THERE are several methods of arranging the cards, more or less intricate, but there is a simple, easily understood method, which anyone who is provided with a pack of cards may utilize to wile away an amusing hour or so, telling the fortunes of their friends at a country picnic, or on the beach, or during a long journey, etc.

The person who explains the cards should have imaginative and intuitive qualities in order to make the readings interesting. Each card certainly has its meaning, but this little pastime is most successful when the fortune-teller is careful, clever and quick-witted. Practice makes perfect. It is a good plan at first to obtain a pack of little "Patience" playing-cards, write on them the meaning given, and memorize them until you can read them quite easily from an unmarked fresh pack.

MEANINGS AND VALUES OF THE VARIOUS SUITS.

CLUBS.

These stand for Success, Money, Position, Luck.

Right way up.	Reversed.
Ace—Riches, fortune, letters...	Worries about letters and papers.
King—Straightforward, good man	His desires frustrated.
Queen—Affectionate and forgiving woman.....	Perplexed.
Knave—Lover	Young man.
Ten—Good journey.....	Delayed journey..
Nine—Legacy, Will.....	Difficulties, unsuccessful journeys.
Eight—Friendship of a club man.	Documents.
Seven—Success	Money difficulties.

HEARTS.

Indicate Sincere Love, Peace, Domestic Life.

Right way up.	Reversed.
Ace—Love letter, house.....	Change of residence.
King—A good man.....	A bad man.
Queen—Fair woman.....	Spiteful.
Knave—Cupid, or best friend...	Obstacles.
Ten—Affection and happiness...	Change, birth.
Nine—Wish card.....	Delay in obtaining wish; love.
Eight—Marriage	Jealous men.
Seven—Fickleness	Jealous women.

SPADES.

Mean Misfortunes, Love, Distance, Evil.

Right way up.	Reversed.
Ace—Business, a large building, success	Annoyance, death.
King—Widower	Enemy.
Queen—Widowhood	Enemy.
Knave—Professional man.....	Deceiver.
Ten—Long journey, water.....	Sickness, mourning.
Nine—Failure	Death.
Eight—Slight illness.....	Treachery.
Seven—Removal	Loss, accident.

DIAMONDS.

Stand for Money, but are influenced much by surrounding cards.

Right way up.	Reversed.
Ace—Present, ring.....	Money, good news.
King—Elderly man.....	Traitor.
Queen—Elderly woman, widow, friend	Flirt.
Knave—Soldier	Treacherous.
Ten—Money	Town journey.
Nine—Sharp implements.....	Coffin.
Eight—Short walk.....	Spite.
Seven—Child	Small amount of money.

As significators **Diamonds** are said to stand for very fair-haired, red-haired, gray-haired people with light blue or light gray eyes; fair widows and widowers.

Hearts.—Medium fair, with light brown hair, blue, or dark gray eyes.

Spades.—Very dark, with black or dark brown hair and eyes.

Clubs.—Less dark than spades, with brown eyes.

WHEN CARDS THAT ARE ALIKE COME TOGETHER.

	Right way up.	Reversed.
4 Aces	—Success, fortune.....	Danger.
3 "	—Good news.....	Wickedness.
2 "	—Envy	Schemes.
4 Kings	—Honor, advancement.	Legal matters.
3 "	—Business, success....	Gift.
2 "	—Friends	New plans.
4 Queens	—Disputes	Pleasure.
3 "	—Social affairs.....	Jealous gossip.
2 "	—Counsel of a friend..	Worry.
4 Knaves	—Treachery	Legal disputes.
3 "	—Disagreements	Callousness.
2 "	—Meeting	Duplicity.
4 Tens	—Triumph	Disagreeable surprise.
3 "	—Happiness	Loss.
2 "	—Unexpected luck.....	Plenty.
4 Nines	—Great surprise.....	Envy.
3 "	—Obstacles	Fear, indiscretion.
2 "	(red) Wealth	Money.
4 Eights	—Victory	Change in fortune.
3 "	—Wedding	Theatre, or other place of amusement.
2 "	—Flirtation	Happiness.
4 Sevens	—Children	Evil plots.
3 "	—Disagreements	Worry in domestic matters.
2 "	—Proposal	Anxieties.

2 red Tens with Ace of Diamonds indicate a marriage.

HOW TO INTERPRET THE CARDS.

Having provided yourself with a pack of ordinary playing-cards, throw aside from it all cards under seven, which leaves thirty-two cards for use. The card representing the questioner, and called significator (see previous paragraph), is chosen from one of the suits, and must be turned face upwards on the table. The questioner must then shufile the thirty-one cards well, and with the left hand cut them into three packs, placing each pack face upwards on the table. The operator must take good notice of the cuts, and take up the cards in order before cutting. She or he must then arrange the cards in relation to the significator, as follows:

No. 1. At head of significator.
No. 2. At foot of significator.
No. 3. Above No. 1.
No. 4. Below No. 2.
No. 5. On left of significator.
No. 6. On right of significator.
No. 7. To the left of No. 5.
No. 8. To the right of No. 6.
No. 9. In top left-hand corner.
No. 10. In top right-hand corner.
No. 11. In lower left-hand corner.
No. 12. In lower right-hand corner.
No. 13. The last card is placed on top of the significator.

Our illustration shows the positions the cards occupy when in readiness for a reading, the last card being placed half-way across the significator, so as to show the position of the latter. The example illustrated has for the significator a dark lady (queen of clubs), who has the great affection of a very dark man (king of spades), who will eventually give her a handsome present (ace of diamonds). She has in her lap a journey (ten of clubs), which will ultimately bring her her wish (nine of hearts), that is connected with some fresh work (eight of clubs, near hearts). At her foot there is a pleasant visit to the theatre (ace of spades and nine of clubs together, surmounted by seven of hearts). A lady friend (queen of hearts on right of significator) who is in slight trouble, will consult with her about a removal, possibly a change of residence (ace of hearts reversed), owing, perhaps, to a slight illness (eight of spades). But the ten of hearts at the top shows she will finally surmount her trouble.

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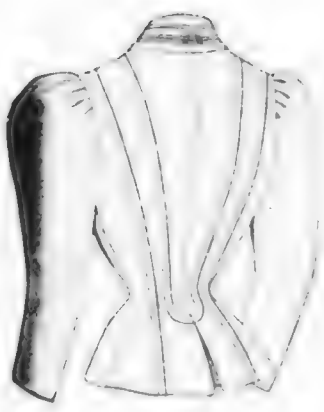

1644

1543

1644

Les Parisiennes

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OF THE

Newest Tailor-M Garments

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Coats, - - -

Skirts, - - -

Entire Costume, -

Cut to Special Measure 50 cents extra.

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OF THE

Newest Tailor-Made Garments

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Tissue Paper Patterns for these Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. These models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in stock sizes at the following prices:

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No. 1623.—A round yoke dress with wide bertha, simple one-piece sleeve, and a straight gathered skirt. Albatross, challie, light weight serge, mohair or brilliantine will make up well in this mode, with a yoke of allover lace or tucked silk. The pattern is cut in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 years will require 6 yards of 32-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1624. Girls' Dress of black and white shepherd's plaid. The double-breasted blouse closes with smart gun-metal buttons and is finished at the neck with an adjustable linen collar and bow tie. The skirt is a straight one-piece plaited model and is sewn to an underwaist. A deep hem finished with rows of machine stitching completes the lower edge. This pattern is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years; size 10 years requires 7¾ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1625. Child's One-Piece Dress of dark blue linen, belt of patent leather. The yoke and centre-front and back of this dress are cut in one piece, giving somewhat the appearance of the old-time Gabrielle frock, variations of which mode are again becoming fashionable for girls and small children. This dress closes at the centre-back, has a straight band collar and one-piece sleeve. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years will require 4 yards of 30-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1626. Brown Serge One-Piece Dress, collar, cuffs and adjustable shield of white linen. A wide box-plait at centre-front and back and inverted plaits at each side and at the under-arm seam give a graceful fullness to the skirt portion of this practical little frock. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years will require 5½ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

In Motherland

Readers of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for shops where toilet articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

SLEEP AND FOOD.

THE food and feeding of an infant is beyond all doubt the most important question with which mothers have to deal. You may be sure that if your baby indulges in screaming fits that its food is disagreeing with it. To eat and to sleep are the primary animal instincts, which guide and safeguard the infant life.

I say "safeguard" because a baby's brain at birth is about 14 per cent. of its entire body weight, an adult's being only in the proportion of 2.37 per cent. of his weight; therefore on account of this phenomenally rapid brain growth in infancy, a great deal of sleep is absolutely necessary—indeed a baby cannot have too much sleep. For this reason, the ventilation of a nursery becomes of vital importance, so that a pure atmosphere and all conditions which conduce to healthful slumber may be assured.

Any excitement to the little brain growing so rapidly should be positively avoided, and may be regarded as dangerous. For this reason tossing a baby high in the air is a risky amusement.

REGULARITY THE BABY'S LAW.

Punctuality in feeding your baby is of all things the most essential, and habits of regularity in all of his functions cannot be begun too soon. Once let him get into bad habits of any kind, such as walking the floor with him, "hushing" him to sleep, or feeding him at irregular intervals, and your peace in life is destroyed. The inexperienced mother and nurse are prone to fall into these errors, and bitterly do they have to pay the consequences imposed by the tiny tyrant; but the mother of four children has learned wisdom in baby management, and she knows that punctuality in feeding is not only important as discipline, but requisite as a rule of health. It must be begun the first day or two after birth, and the two-hours' interval rigidly observed during the daytime.

A healthy baby will sleep seven or eight hours at night without awaking, and you should not rouse him for feeding, but let him continue his baby dreams, because he will not sleep too much. As his growing continues and he begins to take more nourishment for his meals, the intervals between the feedings must be increased.

As good as a clock in the house is a vigorous infant who has been taught regular habits from birth. He will take a nap after each bottle or nursing, and wake up precisely at the end of two hours. If his bottle is not ready and waiting (and of course it should be), there will be protesting cries, and so it goes on.

THE PROCESS OF FEEDING.

Consider the subject scientifically and you will perceive that the process of feeding is the act of putting milk into the stomach, and that it has to be digested. Milk must be treated as a solid after it is swallowed, for it loses its liquid form when combined with the gastric juice and then actually becomes a solid, the acid converting the casein into curd, and it being necessary to digest this curd before it can become available to further the growth of the body in making bones, flesh and blood.

The baby's stomach is taxed just

THE SAFETY BABY-CHAIR, USEFUL FOR THE BUSY MOTHER.

as much in digesting this curd of milk as a man's would be in digesting a chop or steak, and as no grown person could stand a steak every hour, it will readily be seen that too frequent feeding would become exceedingly harmful in baby-rearing.

BOTTLE-FEEDING DISCOURAGED.

There can be no questioning the fact that the bottle-fed baby is handicapped in his life-race compared with one that has been nursed at the breast, the latter having an infinitely better chance of reaching a healthy maturity. Even if you are only able to nurse your baby for a few months at the beginning it will be a distinct gain, for during the first months of the little life does the advantage of following Nature's law become apparent. And when the mother's supply fails the next best thing,—if you can afford it—is to get a wet nurse, or if you cannot, a bottle is the last resort. Never have one of those bottles with either a long tube or a screw top. A wide-mouthed bottle that can be easily cleansed is always preferable.

QUANTITY OF FOOD.

At birth a baby's stomach will only hold about a wineglassful, and he will seldom take more than this at one feeding. Of course as the stomach increases in size, he will want more. It is ridiculous to prescribe the quantity in ounces, for a large baby needs more than a small one. The baby's appetite is a pretty safe rule. Feed him at first every two hours, then as he grows, two and one-half hours, and then three. Twice during the night is enough. There is no royal road to anything in the whole domain of baby-rearing, for constant vigilance and untiring patience are the qualities in a mother which are taxed daily, but these are what Tennyson calls:

"White bonds, and warm, dearer than freedom"—

and beyond question the mother who would not sacrifice her own freedom to secure the good health and vigorous growth of her offspring is an unnatural one.

BENEFITS OF SEA-AIR.

In order to get the full benefit of a day's outing at the seashore choose a resting-place on the pier, somewhere, sheltered from the weather but accessible to all of the breezes floating about. Take extra wraps for the children. Provide your children with shovels and buckets for digging in the sand and they will be happy. Do not allow them to eat candy or other deleterious things on such a day's outing, if you would protect their health.

Undoubtedly a trip to the ocean will improve the health of ailing infants. It is a mistake to suppose that only bowel troubles are helped at the seashore, for scrofula, all nervous affections, especially St. Vitus's dance, dyspepsia, general debility, slight bronchitis are all benefited by the sea air. Children, however, should not be allowed to paddle in the water injudiciously. Kidney mischief is frequently set up by the chill caused from long paddling in a cold sea. abdominal troubles, diarrhœa, catarrh, and colic, so prevalent in summer, are often the result of chills caught in this way, and toothache, neuralgia, croup, bronchitis, and sore throat, as well as rheumatism and bilious attacks, are common ailments that result from the same cause. You see the children paddling, but you don't see them if they suffer from it. That sight is reserved for their mothers and nurses.

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No. 1488. Boys' Blouse Waist, laid in box-plaits in front and back, having a plain shirt sleeve and flare collar. This pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch

No. 1488. Boys' Blouse Waist. Box-plaited front and back. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price 15 cents

or 3 yards of 36-inch material. For Fall school wear, flannel, serge and similar fabrics are desirable for this model. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1454. Boys' Russian Suit, consisting of a plain single-breasted blouse and knickerbockers. The sleeve is a simple one-piece model, confined at the wrist by a straight

No. 1454. Boys' Russian Suit, with knickerbockers. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Price 15 cents.

band cuff, and a wide rolling collar completes the neck. This pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material or 4 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1602. Girls' Dress, with straight gathered skirt. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price 15 cents

No. 1602. Girls' Dress, having a one-piece straight gathered skirt, and the waist made on a fitted lining. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14

No. 1603. Girls' One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price 15 cents

years. Size 10 years requires 4 yards of 36-inch material and 1 yard of allover. Cashmere, albatross, challie and similar fabrics

No. 1601. Girls' Dress, with side plaited skirt. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price 15 cents.

are adaptable for this model. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1603. Girls' One-piece Dress. An excellent model for a school dress of wash or wool material to be worn with a belt of patent or dressed leather. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material, or 5 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1601. Girls' Dress, made with a straight plaited skirt and having a novel shaped plastron yoke, which may be omitted as de-

No. 1604. Child's Dress. To be worn without a guimpe. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Price 15 cents.

sired. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material, or 6½ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1604. Child's Dress, to be worn with or without a guimpe. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size

No. 1481. Boys' Suit, consisting of a blouse and knickerbocker. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price 15 cents.

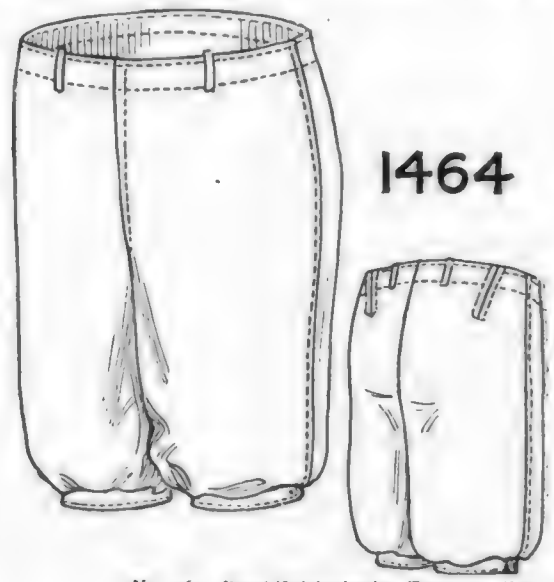
4 years requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material and ½ yard of allover. By the use of a guimpe of wash silk or lawn this dress may be worn all through the winter months, and is a mode particularly

No. 1563. Child's French Dress. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Price 15 cents

pretty for little girls. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1481. Boys' Blouse Suit. This model consists of a regulation sailor blouse which slips over the head and is provided with a detachable shield and sailor sleeve. The trousers are of the knickerbocker order, full at the knee, and held in place by strap bands that button. This pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 3½ yards of 40-inch flannel or 5½ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1563. Child's French Dress, with a straight gathered skirt, short puff sleeves and square neck. A desirable dress to wear with a yoke of wash silk or lawn, and for development in cashmere, challie, albatross or wash fabrics. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4



No. 1464. Boys' Knickerbocker Trousers. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price 15 cents.

years requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1564. Boys' Knickerbocker Trousers, dart-fitted at the waist and finished with strap bands that button over the knee. A popular model for boys' trousers, and adaptable to all materials. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires ¾ yard of 54-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

Puzzles for Wise Little Heads

NAMES OF CELEBRITIES DISGUISED.

1. Still existing, and fourteen pounds, is a missionary and explorer.

2. A large boat, and one who works, is an inventor.

3. To agitate, and something to wound, is a great poet.

4. A Christian martyr, and a male child, is an engineer.

5. A long way off, the indefinite article, and the time to work, is a man of science.

6. A stout little horse, and a miserable cave, is a politician.

7. A kind of light cake, and a preposition, is a writer on art.

8. Sounds with meaning, and good value, is a poet.

9. To join in matrimony, and a small preposition, is a popular novelist.

ENIGMA.

Physicians watch me oft with curious eye;
Perhaps you'll think I am about to die.
And that I nearly have run out my race;
For Time has marked his hand upon my face.
Yet I am sure my charms do not decline,
Few have a face so gazed upon as mine!
They say that for the hour men look on me;
'Tis very singular—but let that be:
The wisest they who most with me confer;
I am, in truth, a striking character.

CHARADE.

My first is a little insect formed of three different colors; my second denotes a runaway marriage; and my whole is a swift and graceful animal found in hot countries.

Answer to the August Puzzle

(*Page 49*)

DIVIDING THE CARPET.

If the squares had not to be all the same size to satisfy the Japanese ladies the carpet could be cut in four pieces in any one of the three manners shown in the diagram. But in order to have the squares exactly equal in size, we shall require six pieces, as shown in the larger diagram. No. 1 is a complete square; pieces 4 and 5 will form a second square; and pieces 2, 3 and 6 will form the third—all of exactly the same size. The Western solution of the problem of cutting a square into three equal squares required seven pieces, but they order these things better in the Far East.

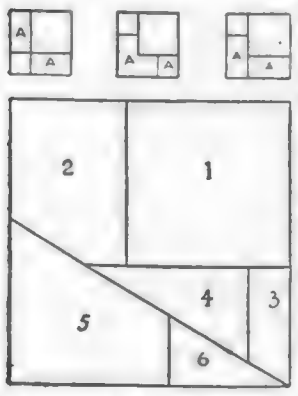


DIAGRAM OF THE CARPET.

Children's Story

Three in Mischief

By H. W.

"OH, MARSHALL, WHAT A SPLENDID IDEA!"

"I DON'T care, Parsons is just the meanest person in the whole world!" cried Elsie, flinging her hat upon the schoolroom table.

"Yes," echoed Marshall. "To think that he's got all those plants and bulbs in the greenhouse, and won't give us even a packet of seed for our gardens!"

"And it's no use asking mother about it, either," said Gertrude plaintively, "'cause she only says that Parsons mustn't be interfered with, and that if we want flowers for our gardens we ought to save up our pocket-money and buy the seeds."

"Save up our pocket-money to buy seeds," Marshall positively snorted with indignation, "when that old pig has got a greenhouse *full* of plants and things!"

"Oh, he's simply too horridly mean for anything!" cried Elsie. "And it's all because he hates us having gardens of our own—I know it is!"

"I suppose when people get old and rheumaticky like Parsons they *do* get awfully cranky," observed Gertrude, "but I *do* think he might give us just a few seeds when he knows that our gardens have got simply nothing in them but weeds," she added sadly.

For a few minutes silence reigned in the schoolroom, and then suddenly Marshall remarked:

"Ha! I've got it!"

"What have you got?" exclaimed Gertrude and Elsie in a breath.

"A simply *splendid* way of getting seeds for our gardens, and paying Parsons back for his meanness at the same time."

"Oh," chorussed the little girls excitedly, "*do* tell us what it is!"

"Well," began Marshall, "when I went into the greenhouse this morning I saw three little white packets of seeds lying on the middle shelf; and when I took them up to see what they were, old Parsons said: 'Now, don't 'ee touch, Master Marshall. Them is speshul seeds wot I'm agoin' to plant in the garding afore breakfast tomorrer mornin'."

"Yes, well?" interrupted Elsie, with the utmost impatience.

"Well," resumed Marshall, "why can't we get some rubbish like mustard and cress seed, put it in three packets *just* like those in the greenhouse now, take the real seed for our own gardens, and——"

"Oh, Marshall, what a splendid idea!" exclaimed Gertrude, delightedly. "*Won't* Parsons be taken in beautifully?"

"Yes. And won't he be just mad when he sees his lovely flower seeds come up mustard and cress," laughed Elsie.

"And he's so near-sighted, too, that he'll never see the difference when he's sowing them," said Marshall.

As soon as dinner was over the trio went off to the village to buy the mustard and cress seed, and then Marshall, having got possession of Parsons' precious packets—marked, in his somewhat shaky handwriting, Pansies, Sweet Peas and Marigolds, took them up to the schoolroom in triumph.

"These will look nice when they come up in our gardens!" observed Elsie, complacently, as she pocketed the sweet-peas packet and proceeded to fill one exactly like it with mustard seed.

"Yes," giggled Gertrude, "and I do hope Parsons will plant his seeds under the drawing-room window, 'cause mustard and cress would look so pretty there!"

"Well," remarked Marshall, as he took up the three newly made packets of seeds, "I fancy we've paid old Parsons off this time and made a regular fool of him."

The mustard seed packets—duly marked Pansies, Marigolds and Sweet Peas—having been carefully deposited in the greenhouse, the trio departed in great glee to sow the real seeds in their very weedy gardens.

Next morning as soon as ever breakfast was over, they rushed outside and greeted the unsuspecting old gardener with a hilarious "Good morning, Parsons?"

"Mornin' to you!" replied Parsons; "and have you been to see your gardens yet this mornin'?"

"No. Why should we?" exclaimed Gertrude.

"Well," said Parsons, scratching his head, "I sowed some seeds in 'em for you early this mornin'!"

"YOU SOWED SOME SEEDS IN OUR GARLENS?" GASPED ELSIE.

"You sowed some seeds in our gardens?" gasped Elsie.

"Yes," continued the gardener. "I did that—but, oh, them gardens of yourn, they did need a heap of diggin' and rakin' before I could put them seeds in! Marigolds, sweet peas and pansies they was. And mind you, don't forget to water 'em of an evenin'." And with that Parsons made off, leaving the trio simply speechless.

Marshall was the first to speak.

"It strikes me," he said bitterly and somewhat unsteadily, "that it's *us* who've been made fools of, and not Parsons."

SCHOOL GARMENTS FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

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Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

No. 1663. Boys' Blouse Suit of blue flannel, having a plaited blouse to be worn with an adjustable linen collar, and roomy knickerbocker trousers. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years; size 8 years will require 6 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1664. Girls' Gabrielle Apron, of nainsook, allover embroidery and tucking. This model portrays the revival of an old style, which fashion predicts will be popular this season, and it is to be hoped that aprons will be worn universally again by little girls, as they are a decidedly pleasing accessory of the little lady's wardrobe. This pattern is cut in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years; size 10 years will require 2½ yards of 32-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1665. Simple little Russian Blouse Suit, with knickerbockers, suitable for madras, chambray, piqué, gingham, flannel, mohair, or serge. The pattern has a side-front closing and is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years requires 4½ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1666. A Box-plaited Apron, cut in low Dutch outline at the neck and with wide sashes at the back. A practical garment, and one both easy to make and launder. This pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years; size 8 years will require 3½ yards of 32-inch material and 2½ yards of edging. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1667. Russian Blouse Suit, consisting of plaited double-breasted blouse and knickerbockers. White mohair was used for development and a black silk tie and patent leather belt give a smart contrast. The pattern is in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 years requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

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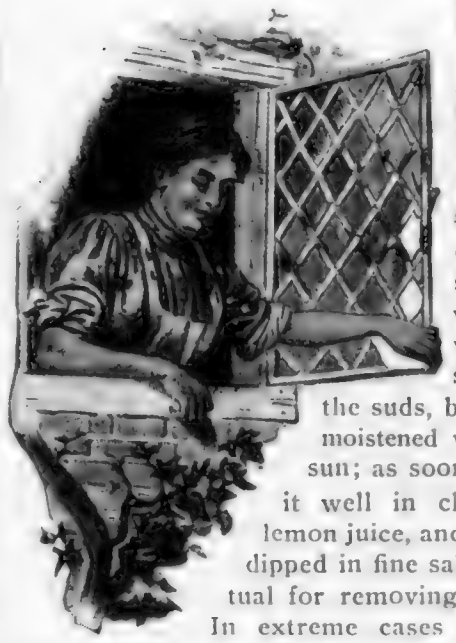

The Housewife

Readers of the Pictorial Review inquiring for names of shops where articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply, and state the page and date.

♣ **Ways of Cleaning Ivory.** Ivory can be cleansed, and the color in some measure restored, by well washing it with plenty of soap and water, and then exposing it to the sun just as you lift it straight from the suds, being careful to keep the ivory well moistened with soapsuds as long as it is in the sun; as soon as it is whitened, wash and rinse it well in clean, cold water acidulated with lemon juice, and then dry very carefully. A lemon dipped in fine salt and well rubbed on is also effectual for removing ink and other stains from ivory. In extreme cases a solution of 1 oz. oxalic acid (poison) in ½ pint of water, well rubbed on with a stiff brush, the ivory being then well rinsed, dried with a soft cloth, and left near, but not actually in front of, the fire, is also very effectual if carefully handled. At the same time I tell you frankly that if your brushes and fans are valuable it is far safer and more satisfactory to send them to some professional cleaner than to risk amateur efforts.

♣ **To Freshen Linoleum.** When linoleum begins to lose its freshness it may be restored and made to last twice as long by simply applying a little ordinary glue that has been melted in a pint of water. At night have the linoleum washed clean and dry, go over it with a flannel cloth dipped in the glue-water, and by morning you will be surprised to see what a nice, hard surface it will present.

♣ **Ironing Table Embroideries.** The table embroideries should always be ironed on a smooth ironing-board, with a piece of flannel beneath and a clean napkin on top of the embroidery, which must even then be ironed on the wrong side. When ironing lace lay a clean piece of muslin over it. Heavy lace, such as crochet, Irish, or Russian, should not be ironed at all, but pinned out on a flat surface until dry, pulling it gently with the fingers if it seems stiff after drying.

♣ **Painting a Carpet.** Worn and faded Brussels and velvet carpets may be made to look like new by redyeing. After the carpet has been cleaned and laid, wipe it off with vinegar-water and allow to dry. Prepare a good dye, selecting the predominating color in the carpet, and apply it with a wide paint brush. All colors and shades will not absorb the dye alike, so that a design will remain and all worn places will be covered.

♣ **Flannel Bags for Brooms.** When it becomes necessary to dust your ceilings, walls, etc., use canton flannel bags with two very full ruffles on the sides and end, to cover the broom. These are also very useful on hardwood or painted floors. An excellent furniture polish is made of equal parts of raw linseed oil and gasoline.

♣ **How to Iron Handkerchiefs.** In ironing handkerchiefs the middle should be ironed first; to iron the edges first causes the middle to swell out like a balloon, and makes it difficult to iron satisfactorily. Another thing: always in ironing test the iron carefully before using it; a piece of rag or newspaper should be at hand for this specific purpose.

♣ **The Best Way to Clean Brushes.** A piece of soda about the size of a walnut should be dissolved in a quart of hot water. Comb the hair from the brushes, dip the bristles downward into the hot water, and out again, endeavoring to keep the backs and handles as dry as possible. Repeat this until the bristles look clean, then rinse in cold water. The bristles should be shaken or dried in the sun or near a fire and not wiped, as this makes them soft, as does also the use of soap.

♣ **The Value of Glycerine.** For laundry purposes pure glycerine is simply invaluable, especially in the washing of blankets, flannels, and all materials for which softened water is necessary. It is not extravagant, for a tablespoonful of the pure article in a large bucket, in which blankets are to be washed, will prove exceedingly useful. Applied to boots, when these have had hard usage by damp, wet, or mud, it prevents cracks and untimely signs of wear; it should be put on with a rag over night and wiped off before the blacking is applied in the morning.

♣ **To Make a Candle Burn All Night.** In case of sickness, or when a dull light is required, put finely powdered salt on a candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept all through the night by an infinitesimal piece of candle.

Darken Your Gray Hair

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray streaked or faded hair to its natural color beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. **IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP,** is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. **PACKAGE MAKES ONE PINT.** It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents.

OZARK HERB CO., Block 32, St. Louis, Mo.

Save Your Hair

By Means of

Madame Hibbard's ROYAL INDIA HAIR RESTORER

It restores gray or faded hair to its natural color and brilliancy, by forcing the growth of the natural lustre.

It prevents dandruff and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

IT IS NOT A DYE

and will not stain the most delicate fabric. There is no inconvenience in applying, nor caution necessary in its use.

A Valuable Booklet---FREE

entitled "Alpha, a Story of the Toilet." It contains information that will interest every lady—many simple formulas and recipes for the toilet that I have used with great success in 20 years in the business. Will be mailed on request.

Full sized 8-ounce bottle of my Royal India Hair Restorer (sufficient in most cases) will be sent for $1.00, express prepaid, in unmarked package. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

MADAME HIBBARD

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Finest switches, wigs, etc. made to order promptly at reasonable prices.

Insurance Against Pain and Discomfort

Corns and Bunions can be Cured

Do not cut a corn or use an acid, as both are dangerous. Instead, apply a water-like **HAD PAD.** Nothing to prepare, ready to apply. Wear during the day when comfort is desired. Instant relief secured. Corn removed and foot healed as before corn formed. 6 Corn Pads, 10 cents. 6 Bunion Plasters, 50 cents.

Had Salve: A real drawing salve. Will heal any wound or sore of any kind. Twenty-five cents a stick.

Had Cream: Heals and relieves all skin trouble. Perfect for the nursery. A cleansing wound dressing. Fifty cents a jar.

HAD will cure any sore, wound, skin disease or foot trouble of any kind, because it purifies the flesh. It's common sense that purified flesh will heal, therefore, **HAD** will cure, because in all forms it contains **THAT DRAWING PROPERTY** which removes all poison and absolutely cleanses the skin. Try **HAD** on a so-called unhealable corn, wound or sore. We will stand on the result.

Special: Send 10 cents for 6 Had Pads, (or 25 cents for 3 packages, 18 Pads) also trial samples of Cream, Salve and booklet. A test will convince you. In use two generations.

E-D HAD MFG. CO., Box 257, YONKERS, N. Y.

FAT REDUCED

If you are too stout write for my booklet which gives the true secret of how to reduce your weight 5 pounds a week. Guaranteed Absolutely Harmless. It Purifies the Blood, gives Health, Clear Skin and Good Figure. No nauseating drugs, no starving, no purging or tiresome exercises. Endorsed by leading physicians. Illustrated Book telling all about it sent Free in plain sealed letter. Write today. **Mrs. A. L. Stockham, 17th Park Row, New York.**

EYESIGHT RESTORED

Granulated Lids, Cataracts, Pterygiums and all forms of Eye troubles cured by **ACTINA.** No Cutting. No Detention. Actina is scientific. Write for our 100 page book. It is interesting and instructive. Free on application.

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Sent on Approval. Send No Money.

We Will Trust You 10 Days **$1.50 HAIR SWITCH**

Send a lock of your hair and we will mail a 2¼ oz. 22 inch short stem fine human hair switch to match. If not extraordinary value, remit $1.50 in ten days or sell three and get your switch **FREE.** Extra shades a little more. Inclose postage. Send sample for estimate and free beauty book.

Wavy Pompadours, $2.00

Mrs. Ayer's Hair Emporium
586-17 Quincy St., Chicago, Ill.

CHARMING MODES IN LINGERIE WAISTS.

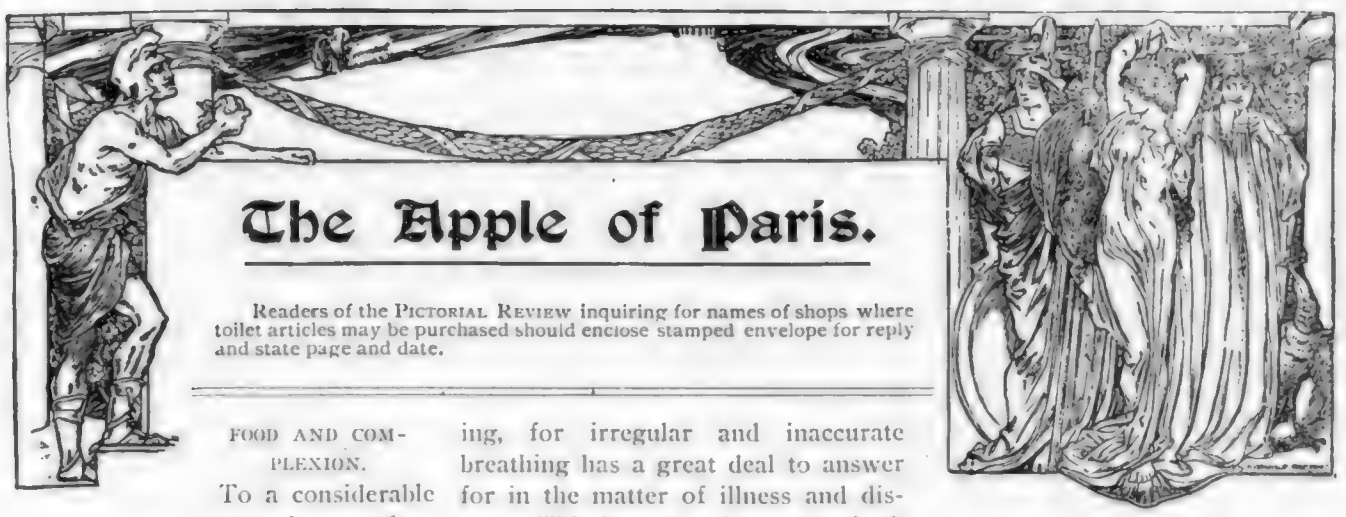
Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for each Number. These Models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes, for $1.50 each. Cut to Special Measure, each, 50 cents extra. Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

No. 1627. Developed in pale blue crêpe de Chine, with a low yoke of white lace and smart bows of black ribbon velvet. This model would be especially attractive if combined with a tucked skirt, for a dinner, reception or dancing frock. The pattern is made over a fitted lining and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure; size 36 requires 6 yards of 21-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1628. India linen waist, decorated with hand embroidery and narrow insertion bands of Valenciennes. This model is without a body lining and closes at the centre-back; unstitched tucks at the yoke give the necessary fullness across the bust and dart tucks in the sleeve and under-arm add a distinctive feature to the waist. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure; size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material and 12 yards of insertion. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1629. Smocked Waist of white China Silk, made over a fitted lining and trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon velvet. The arrangement of the smocking is distinctly novel, being in bands around the arm and over the shoulder. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 6 yards of 21-inch silk and 8 yards of insertion. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1630. Taffetas waist with rose applique and white lace. This pattern closes in the centre-back and is developed over a fitted lining, which may be omitted as desired. The shaped yoke extends down in plastron effect in front and back, and is slightly low at the neck, making possible the use of a transparent yoke of lace, net or spangled cloth. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure; size 36 will require 5 yards of silk. Price, 15 cents.



The Apple of Paris.

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for names of shops where toilet articles may be purchased should enclose stamped envelope for reply and state page and date.

FOOD AND COMPLEXION.

To a considerable extent the complexion is made or marred by food and drink. Too much meat and richly made dishes with but little green vegetables will inevitably affect the color of the skin, rendering it muddy and pasty in some cases, and of a red scorbutic hue in others.

An interesting testimony to the value of watercresses as blood purifiers is given in Lord Roberts's "Forty-one Years in India." He mentions how bales of these little plants were brought on board the troopships at St. Helena, and proved more efficacious in preserving the troops from scurvy than even the acknowledged specific, lime-juice. During warm weather a vegetable diet is much better for the complexion than one including much meat.

IMPROVING THE FIGURE.

There are comparatively few women who hold themselves really well, and the art of walking gracefully seems as rare as it is desirable. Numberless queries reach me as to the best means, not only of reducing the size of the hips and the abdomen, but of increasing and improving the bust. There are, as we all know, a large number of specifics advertised for this purpose, but the woman who has a bad figure and desires to improve it has it greatly in her own power to do so. Setting aside the question of diet entirely, although it is so important a factor in both good complexions and figures, one must begin with the most simple rules. A woman who stands badly will never look well. She will get into the habit, albeit unconsciously, of pushing out her stomach, letting her shoulders fall forward and her chest back. This is exactly the reverse of what she must do. She must contract the habit knowingly, both in standing and walking, of keeping the stomach well in, the chest well foward and expanded, the shoulders back and the head poised at a slightly raised yet comfortable angle, which will not allow the chin to fall upon the neck. There is also the question of breathing, for irregular and inaccurate breathing has a great deal to answer for in the matter of illness and disease. This is now at last recognized, and deep breathing exercises are included in the physical education of every child who is carefully and conscientiously brought up. The nose was given us through which to breathe, and not the mouth; also, there is a proper and improper method of drawing the breath. One thing is certain, no woman can help to develop her chest naturally and effectually without studying this question of accurate breathing. In order to practice it properly the head must be thrown back, the shoulders kept square, and a deep breath taken, very slowly, through the nose, until the lungs are filled with air. There is no more effectual aid to beauty than deep breathing, for it has the most remarkable effect on the internal organs, and therefore on the general appearance. Massage, by the hands of a specialist, will also greatly assist development, but the specialist must know her work thoroughly in order to do good and not harm.

HOMELY AIDS.

Any sort of a skin eruption shows an impaired digestion and an impure condition of the blood. For the blood take the old-fashioned remedy of sulphur and molasses, or some of the specifics made from sulphur. Avoid rich and greasy foods and each morning before breakfast take a glass of hot water, in which you have squeezed the juice of an orange or lemon—lemon juice alone has a tendency to whiten the skin. For the latter purpose add the white of an egg, the same quantity as you do of lemon juice. Most sallow skins come from indigestion or torpid liver, and nothing merely put on the skin will help. In such cases, drink the juice of half a lemon without sugar in half a glass of water on rising in the morning.

OTHER USES FOR LEMONS.

Lemons are so valuable for beautification, both as an application to the skin and as an adjunct to diet, that it is worth while knowing about.

Nose-bleeding may be stopped by snuffing lemon juice into the nostril from which the blood issues. It has long been known to physicians that lemon juice is a most powerful styptic. Lemon juice in water is an excellent dentrifice. This is about the only simple remedy for removing tartar, and also valuable for sweetening the breath. Lemon juice and a pinch of salt will remove the most obstinate of stains. Never throw away lemon or orange peel, for these alone will often take away stains without using water.

WHEN GROWING STOUT.

People who are growing too stout are sometimes advised by friends to drink very little liquid of any kind. This is dangerous advice. Three pints of liquid at least is necessary in the twenty-four hours in order to flush the system and remove waste matter. If you limit your drink you accumulate uric acid in your system, and this is the fertile parent of gout, rheumatism, etc. Calcium compound is the best uric acid solvent yet found, and consequently the best remedy for rheumatism and all uric troubles.

FOR THE NAILS.

Before retiring at night a little cotton wool wrapped round a stick, and dipped into *eau de Cologne*, or diluted alcohol mixed with glycerine, should be passed round the cuticle of the nail after washing the hands. This gives the beautiful blanched appearance to the surrounding skin, which is one of the chief aims to those whose hands are regularly manicured.

Partings.

Dominus vobiscum day by day,
Smiling or sighing heedlessly we say;
Yet much within this little phrase doth lie
Each time to anyone we wish good-bye.

We part, be it in countryside or street,
Unknowing if again we ever meet.
"Farewell," we say, "rejoice and forward go
From good to good, unharmed by joy or woe!

"God be with you through future nights and days,
In seen or unseen perils, diverse ways;
Whate'er the journey, many a mile or few,
Through cloud and sunshine, friend,
God be with you!"

C. M. P.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 66 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

FRED. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

YOUR BUST Developed SIX INCHES FREE

The Secret FREE for a Beautiful Bust and a Perfect Figure.

Do you feel yourself deficient as to a plump, well-rounded figure? Is your bust measurement all that you desire? Are there hollow places above and below your collar bone? Whatever you may lack in the way of perfect form or figure Nature will supply for you if you use the VESTRO method. A request from you to the Aurum Co., Chicago, will bring to you free of cost a sealed package in plain wrapper giving you full information how you can, in the privacy of your own room, increase your bust measure 6 inches in a short time and develop and perfect every part of your form. They also send free, new beauty book, showing photos from life, with testimonials from many prominent society ladies who have used this safe, sure and rapid method. Write to-day, enclosing stamp.

AURUM CO., Dept. 1028, 79 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

A PERFECT FIGURE

SPECIAL OFFER

FREE! Five Days' Trial Treatment with booklet and full instructions (sealed); just enough to convince you that the Jansdorf method will positively develop the Bust from 2 to 8 inches in three weeks. Thin cheeks, neck and arms made plump. No appliances; no drugs; easy to use. Sure, permanent and the only healthful and harmless method. 12 years of success. Send name and 5 cents for postage.

MME JANSDORF CO.

259 Jansdorf Building - Cincinnati, Ohio

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We can positively remove any case of freckles with Stillman's Freckle Cream. This is a strong assertion, but we will refund your money if not satisfied. Our remedy is prepared for this one ailment. Write for particulars.

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LADIES' FACIAL BEAUTIFIER

will permanently cure Eruptions, Rashness and all Roughness of the skin, leaving it soft as velvet. Afflicted ladies should send their address to Dr. W. F. Conners, Scranton, Pa., and he will send them a FREE SAMPLE.

GINSENG $25,000.00 made from half acre. Easily grown in Garden or Farm. Roots and seeds for sale. Send 4c. for postage and get booklet D.J., telling all about it.

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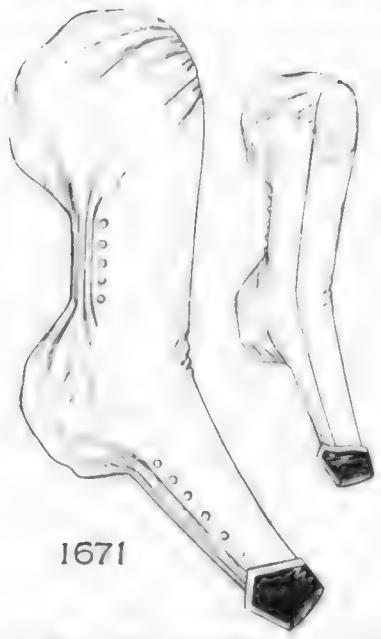
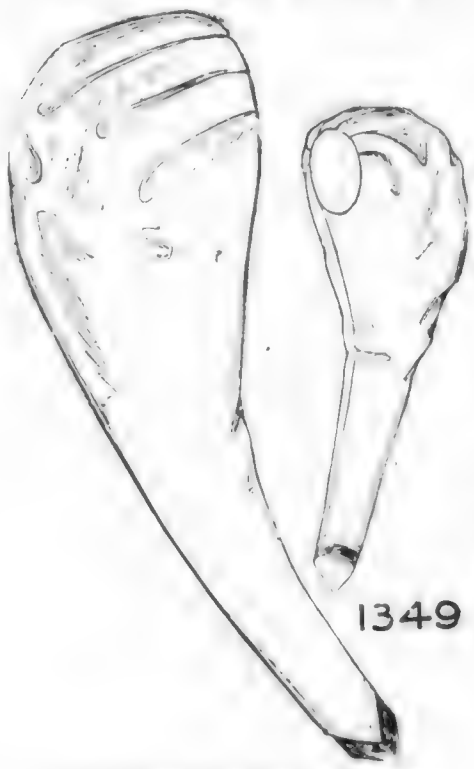
Pretty Modes in Short and Long Sleeves



No. 1671. Ladies' Dress Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents.

Advance modes in sleeves for Fall and Winter demonstrate the fact that sleeves, both long and short, and for dresses, waists or coats, will still retain the fullness at the shoulder, and in long sleeves the tight-fitted effect from the wrist to the elbow.

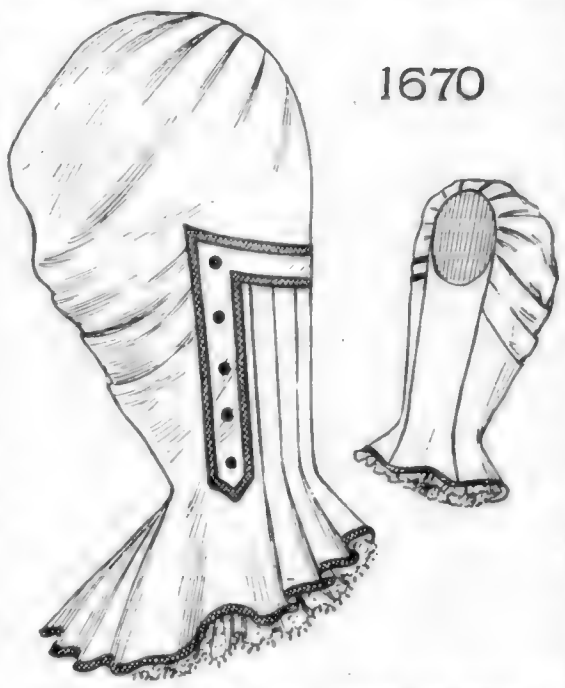
No. 1671. Ladies' Dress Sleeve with fitted lining, unstitched plaits fastened with ornamental buttons or French knots, holding in the fullness at the wrist and above the elbow. The pattern is cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure, and requires 3 yards 36-inch material and ¼ yard of velvet. **Price, 10 cents.**



No. 1349. Ladies' Dress Sleeve. Cut in sizes [illegible] Price 10 cents.

No. 1349. Ladies' Dress Sleeve known as the elephant sleeve, a desirable sleeve for a street suit of cloth, silk or velvet. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 27-inch material, or 3 yards of silk with ¼ yard of bias velvet if made as illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1670. Ladies' Elbow Sleeve, the sleeve and ruffle cut in one piece, especially designed for dinner or reception gowns, of silk or panne velvet. The pattern is cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure, and requires 3 yards of 21 inch material. Price, 10 cents.



No. 1670. Ladies' Elbow Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents.

No. 1669. Ladies' Dress Sleeve with deep cuff of allover lace, fitted close to the elbow and a wide flare cuff above. The mode is provided with a fitted lining and is cut in one size only, to correspond with 36 inches bust measure, and requires, made as illustrated, ¾ yard of allover and 1½ yards of 21-inch silk. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1669. Ladies' Dress Sleeve. Cut in one size only, to correspond with 36 inches bust. Price 10 cents.

No. 1187. Ladies' Shirt-waist Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure, and requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material, or, as illustrated, 1½ yards of 27-inch material, and ¾ yard of 18-inch allover. This sleeve is developed without a lining and is especially adapted for dresses of thin wash material, soft silks, albatross, veiling or challie, and will be very pretty if made with a cuff of allover lace as pictured in this illustration. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1187. Ladies' Shirt-waist Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents.

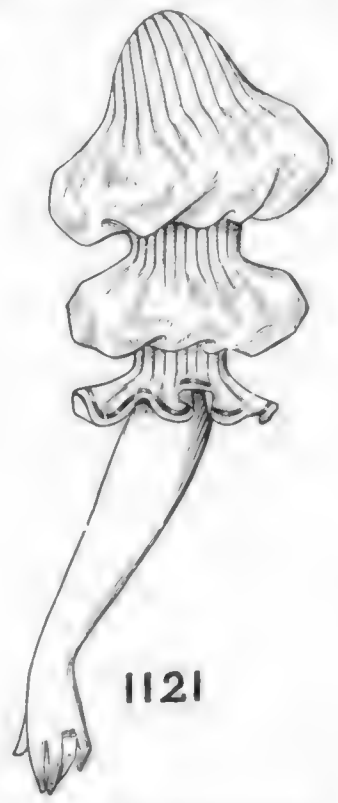
No. 1668. Ladies' Dress Sleeve of allover lace and mousseline, made over a fitted lining, which may be omitted. A charming sleeve to use with a dancing frock of Swiss mousseline, batiste or Persian lawn and allover lace. The pattern is cut in one size only, to correspond with 36 inches bust measure, and requires, made as illustrated, 2¼ yards 27-inch material, 1½ yards lace, and 1½ yards allover. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1668. Ladies' Dress Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents.

No. A780. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust. It is a very easy sleeve to make and can be developed with a lining or without. It requires 1¾ yards of 30-inch material, with 2¼ yards of lace. Price, 10 cents.

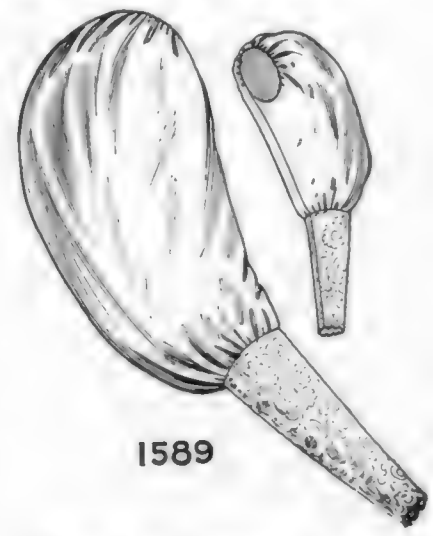
No. 780. Ladies' Short Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents.

No. 1121. Two-puff elbow sleeve, laid in fine tucks to hold the fullness to position and to form the frill at the lower edge. The pattern is cut in size 36 inch bust measure only and requires 3 yards of 21-inch silk. Price, 10 cents.



No. 1121. Ladies' Short Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents.

No. 1580. Ladies' Shirt-Waist Sleeve. Cut in one size to correspond with 36 inch bust measure. Requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material, or, as illustrated, 1½ yards of 27-inch material, and ¾ yard of 18-inch allover. This sleeve is developed without a lining and is especially adapted for dresses of thin wash material, soft silks, albatross, veiling or challie, and will be very pretty if made with a cuff of allover lace as pictured in this illustration. Price, 10 cents.



No. 1580. Ladies' Shirt-Waist Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents.

Paris Models

In Costumes Coats Blouses Skirts Etc.

For Autumn

Our buyer has been in Paris selecting the latest models for the Fall season and by August 10th they will be placed on display in our show-rooms at 853 Broadway, where you are invited to come and inspect them. The first suggestion of these new styles is given in this number. The forthcoming

October Number

will contain the full illustration of these Paris models, any of which can then be obtained in Tissue Paper Patterns for 15 cents. From these facts, you can readily see how important it is that you should send in your subscription or renewal at once, and also recommend the magazine to your friends.

Note the fact that no other magazine imports models for the benefit of its readers. In this respect we stand alone, and therefore we are the supreme arbiters of the coming styles—all others merely copyists.

Would you be well dressed? Take the *Pictorial Review* as your standard and you cannot be out of style.

Subscription, $1.00 a Year

15 cents for Single Numbers

Aids in Sickness

In every household there are accidents occurring, and by knowing just what to do at the right moment a life, or at least much pain, may be saved. To have a remedy at hand before the doctor comes is always well, if simple and advised by common sense. Frequently, when living in the country, it is hours before the physician can reach the patient. The household remedies given below are not guaranteed, but they are published as the tested recipes in use by the writers, and valuable on that account:

In Case of Consilitis.

The prescription which I offer below is worth five hundred dollars or more. For a number of years I was subject to frequent attacks of tonsilitis and other throat troubles. A throat specialist gave me the following prescription: Peroxide of hydrogen, 2 ounces, diluted with 2 ounces of water. Use as a gargle every two hours, or more frequently if the case is severe. I have never had any throat affliction that could be reached with a gargle which this has failed to cure. This has been a great saving, since the peroxide costs but 6¼ cents per ounce. Mrs. W. H. B.

Diarrhoea.

Burnt rhubarb has been used with beneficial results for diarrhœa for years. After one or two doses, the pains quickly subside and the bowels return to their natural state. The dose is from five to ten grains. The manner of preparing it is to burn the rhubarb powder in an iron pot, stirring it until it is blackened, then smother it in a covered jar. It loses two-thirds of its weight by the incineration. It is nearly tasteless. In no case has it failed where given.

Mrs. N. P.

Hot Water in Sickness.

No domestic remedy can equal hot water in cases of congestion of the lungs, rheumatism, or sore throat, if tried promptly and thoroughly. An acute attack of croup will be usually relieved in ten minutes if a towel or strip of flannel folded lengthwise and dipped into hot water, then slightly wrung out, be placed around the neck of the sufferer and covered so as to retain the heat. The same placed over the seat of pain will in most cases quickly give relief in neuralgia and toothache, and, laid over the stomach, acts like magic in attacks of colic. Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the back of the neck and to the feet. A. M. W.

For Sensitive Feet.

To harden the feet and make them less painful nothing is better than a nightly foot-bath in which pulverized tannin has been dissolved, one teaspoonful of tannin to every quart of water. The remedy will be more speedy in result if the feet are bathed twice a day instead of once. Care should be taken to dry the feet thoroughly after washing. N. P.

Care of the Eyes.

The following "helpful suggestions" have served me well through a long course of reading, writing, painting, fine embroidery and lace-making when predictions of blindness have been current among my friends. These simple rules will prove a real help and blessing to all who obey them:

Facing a bright light is hard on the eyes and productive of wrinkles. The light should be high enough to fall on the page or over one shoulder. When your eyes feel tired turn the other side to the light. Bathing them in cool water is restful. Hot water relieves inflammation and irritation, but should be followed by cool. Vaseline applied at night is healing to the eyelids and benefits the lashes; wash it off with warm suds followed by cool water the next morning. Always wash or rub the eyes *gently* and *toward* the nose. Never rub or press the eyes hard or from the nose outward, or apply a weighty compress or poultice. Never read while lying down. Mrs. V. M. H.

Tested Remedy for Pneumonia.

As this disease is usually harder to deal with in the warm months, I thought it might save some one not only the trouble of sickness, but possibly the heartache of losing one who is dear to them.

This remedy has been used by three generations and has never failed. It can be used at any stage of the disease. Grease the patient's breast and chest well with sweet oil, then apply pulverized lobelia, quite thickly. Cover with a soft cloth. In a few hours the symptoms will have disappeared. E. C. H.

Foreign Bodies in the Nose

There are many ways of removing buttons or foreign bodies from the nose, but this simple method often succeeds after instruments have failed. Thoroughly clear out the patient's nose for him by closing the empty nostril with the finger, and then blowing suddenly and strongly into the mouth. The glottis closes spasmodically, and the whole force of the breath goes to expel the button or bean, which commonly flies out at the first effort. M. P.

For Croup.

Take one-half of a cupful (or any amount) of molasses and add enough ordinary baking soda to make a soft paste. As soon as the child shows the first signs of croup feed it the paste generously. The soda cuts the membrane and the molasses acts as a cathartic. I have cured a bad case of croup when ipecac and other remedies had failed. Mrs. L. E. D.

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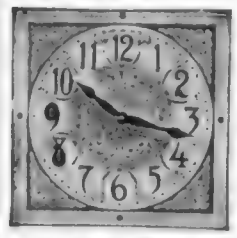

A most unique novelty, a **Metal Tile Clock.** The dial is of metal beautifully etched and is 6¼ in. square. An exquisite little timepiece which cannot fail to please. To see one is to want one. Sent prepaid on receipt of **$2.00** for the one-day and **$3.00** for the eight-day.

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The African KOLA PLANT is Nature's Positive Cure for HAY-FEVER and ASTHMA. Since its recent discovery this remarkable botanical product has come into universal use in the Hospitals of Europe and America as an inhaling specific.

Mr. W. H. Kelley, 317 18th St., Newport News, Va., writes Jan. 23d, was a helpless invalid and was cured of Hay-Fever and Asthma by Himalya after 15 years' suffering.

Mrs. J. E. Nordyke, of Hill City, Kan., writes Jan. 25th, had Hay-Fever and Asthma for ten years and could get no relief until cured by Himalya. Mr. D. L. Clossen, 126 Morris St., Philadelphia, writes Jan. 16th, Doctors did me no good but Himalya cured me. Mr. W. F. Campbell, Sanbornville, N. H., also writes Feb. 6th, that Himalya cured his son. Rev. Frederick F. Wyatt, the noted Evangelist, of Abilene, Texas, writes April 15th, 1905, I never lose an opportunity to recommend Himalya as it cured me of Hay-Fever and Asthma and have never had any return of the disease.

Hundreds of others send similar testimony proving Himalya a truly wonderful remedy. As the Kola Plant is a specific constitutional cure for the disease, Hay-Fever sufferers should not fail to take advantage of this opportunity to secure a remedy which will positively cure them. To prove the power of this new botanical discovery, if you suffer from Hay-Fever or Asthma, we will send you one trial case by mail entirely free. **It costs you absolutely nothing.** Write to-day to the KOLA IMPORTING CO., No. 1162 Broadway, New York.

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Negligees and Underwear

No. 1587. Ladies' One-piece Dressing Sacque. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 27-inch material, or 2½ yards 36-inch material, 6½ yards of insertion, and 9½ yards of lace if trimmed as illustrated. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1587. Ladies' One-piece Dressing Sacque Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents

No. 1586. Ladies' Long Kimono. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1586. Ladies' Long Kimono. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 inches requires 7½ yards of 36-inch material, or 10 yards of 21-inch silk, and 9½ yards of fancy ribbon. Albatross, challie, wash silks, lawn or dimity are adaptable for reproduction. Price, 15 cents.

No. 125. Ladies' Drawers. Cut in sizes 24, 28 and 32 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents

No. 125. Ladies' Drawers. This number illustrates a French model of open drawers, fitted with darts, instead of gathers at the belt and are especially desirable for stout figures. Cut in sizes 24, 28 and 32 inches waist measure. Size 28 requires 2 yards of 36-inch or 3 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1231. Ladies' and Misses' Closed Drawers. Cut in sizes 22, 26 and 30 inches waist measure, and 12, 14 and 16 years. Price 15 cents

No. 1231. Ladies and Misses' Closed Drawers. Sizes 22, 26 and 30 inches waist measure, and 12, 14 and 16 years. Long cloth, cambric or lawn make up best for dainty underwear. Size 16 years requires 2 yards 36-inch material, and size 26 inches waist measure 2½ yards the same width. Price, 15 cents.

No. 130. Ladies' Combination Suit, consists of a corset cover and petticoat cut as one piece, and is a splendid model for stout figures. The pattern is in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 4½ yards of 30-inch or 3½ yards 36-inch material, with 3½ yards edging, 2 yards narrow edging, 10 yards insertion and 3¾ yards beading. Price, 15 cents.

No. 130. Ladies' Combination Suit. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1585. Ladies' Morning Gown, having a three-quarter sleeve and deep collar crossed in surplice effect and tied at the back with wide ribbon sashes. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 7 yards of 36-inch material, 7½ yards of insertion, 6 yards of lace and 3 yards of ribbon. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1585. Ladies' Morning Gown. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No 1461. Ladies' Corset Cover, having a fitted back and under-arm gore, making it a good model for stout figures. The model may be developed plain, as illustrated, or trimmed as elaborately as one's fancy dictates. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 yard of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1461 Ladies' Corset Cover. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

Description of Centre Pages

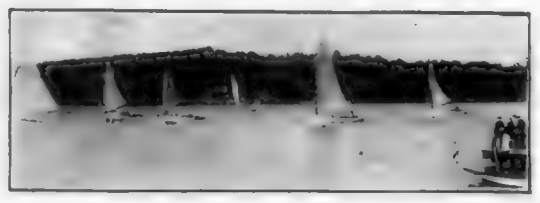
Nos. 1639-40. Tailored Walking Suit of dark blue cheviot, finished in strictly tailor fashion with machine stitching and silk crochet buttons. The jacket is tight-fitting, closes at the centre-front, and has a mannish collar and turned back revers. This pattern is in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1640 is a nine-gored model with extension plaits at each seam and an under-folded plait at back. Machine stitching and buttons are used for decoration to carry out the coat design, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. For this entire costume in medium size 8½ yards of 46-inch material will be required.

Nos. 1641-42. Smart Trotter Suit of English Oxford. The jacket (**No. 1641**) is short and semi-fitted, the seams in back forming extension plaits, below the waist. The notched collar, inserted pockets, and plain coat sleeve, give the swagger mannish look so fashionable for the coming season. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents. The skirt (**No. 1642**) is cut in fifteen gores and has an inverted plait at centre-back. This pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. For this entire costume 8 yards of 50-inch material will be required for the medium size.

No. 1643. Strapped Covert Cloth Coat, close-fitting, with notched collar and fly closing. The model is fitted with darts in front and has inserted pockets with pocket laps. This pattern is in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 2½ yards of 50-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1644. Ladies' Box Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards of 42-inch material. A desirable model for a separate coat. Price, 15 cents.



Our Helping Hand

Contributions for this department will be gladly received, and if they contain useful suggestions couched in 125 words will be published for the competition. Rules and remedies are not guaranteed, except on the representation of the writers.

The contributions for this month embrace many short articles worthy of a prize, but those which have been awarded are as follows:

The first prize of $5.00 has been awarded to Mrs. W. V. Copeland, 227 North Lake street, Topeka, Kansas; the second prize of $2.00 to Mrs. E. Carroll, 187 Arthur street, Toronto, Canada; and the third prize of one year's subscription to THE PICTORIAL REVIEW to Mrs. Adelbert Wells, Lake City, Minnesota.

FIRST PRIZE

LIGHT BREAD.

The Yeast: Grate four large potatoes, pour over them one quart of boiling water, cook until clear, like starch. Add two tablespoonfuls of salt and one-half cupful sugar. When cool, add a yeast cake, soaked in one cupful of warm water. Let it stand in a warm place until very light, and then remove to a cool place for use.

The Bread: Make a sponge as for other bread of three pints of warm water and one pint of yeast, and when light make it up stiffly. Knead down once, before making into loaves. This is the quickest method of baking bread I have ever used. Six to eight hours is all that is required from the time it is started until baked.

SECOND PRIZE.

TO WASH WITHOUT BOILING.

Boil about one-half of a bar of common soap in one gallon of water, and when well melted stir in 3 tablespoonfuls of turpentine and the same of ammonia. Put this in a tub and pour in enough water to cover the clothes, which you put in and soak over-night. In the morning, wash in the same mixture, rinse and hang out. Carefully follow directions and you will never wash any other way. I have washed with this recipe nearly four years, and find it much better than boiling. I do my washing in two hours.

THIRD PRIZE.

GLOVE-CLEANING COMPOUND.

1 pint of benzine.
⅛ ounce of chloroform.
⅛ ounce of carbonate of ammonia.
⅛ ounce of sulphate of ether.

Place the gloves one at a time on an earthen dish—a platter is the best. Saturate a clean, dry sponge with the compound and rub the glove quickly and evenly until clean. Place the glove on another dish and rub with a soft white cloth until dry. White and all light-colored gloves will look as good as new. If directions are carefully followed, the results will be satisfactory.

HONORABLE MENTION.

INEXPENSIVE CUSHION COVER.

Make 86 two-inch yellow silkateen Teneriffe wheels. Tack one in the exact centre of a 20-inch square of paper. Place the wheels on diagonals and fill in the spaces, so that the space between each form almost completes a square. Tack them together betwen the diagonal rows with silkateen, allowing the silkateen to cross the spaces diagonally. Catch opposite sides of the wheels on other diagonals, tying a knot where the two threads cross in squares.

Remove the lace-piece and place it on a 24-inch square of sheer white lawn, tacking the edges.

Stitch the top to the plain back. Turn and stitch it about two inches from the edge all around to form a tuck. A yellow bow of ribbon on the corner improves it. Mrs. C. H.

TO SOFTEN THE HANDS.

Take 30 grains of gun tragacanth, 7 ounces of rosewater; when dissolved, add one-half ounce each of glycerine and alcohol. Perfume as desired.

Mrs. D. H.

CURTAIN LEFT-OVERS.

When your fine lace curtains have worn out to the point of being discarded, look them over carefully and cut out all raised rings or wreaths that are in good condition. These motifs may, with a little work and artistic taste, be converted into something handsome and useful. Lay them on a piece of strong Arabian net and arrange in a graceful design. Baste securely, then sew neatly in place, and cut out the net from the back.

You can easily make a door-panel, sash-curtain or bureau-cover, or perhaps a beautiful net bedspread.

Mrs. N. P.

TO MAKE CHEAP RUGS.

Take coats, pantaloons and heavy underwear and cut as for carpet rags, not too coarsely. The rugs are woven the same as carpets, only not so wide, and the warp (which may be striped or solid, as one prefers,) need not be so close as in carpets. The centre of the rugs should be a half-yard or more of solid color, then the stripes three on each end, about two inches in each stripe, next another quarter-yard strip of solid color.

The rugs can be woven together half-yard and stripes all through, or space left for fringe between. One might use strips of burlaps raveled and dyed, or left the original color, for fringe.

M. E. B.

FINE BUTTERMILK YEAST.

The finest yeast I have ever used, and one that keeps well, is made as follows: To one pint of freshly churned buttermilk add one tablespoonful of sugar, a teacupful of good yeast and corn meal to make a batter. Let this stand about twelve hours, when it will be light and foamy. Stir into this a little flour and sufficient meal to make it stiff enough to form into cakes. Dry in a cool place and put away. If it is properly dried it will not spoil and you will have a perfect yeast, easily and quickly made.

A. S.

DRESSMAKING TIME-SAVERS.

(1) To shirr without a ruffler, tighten the tension and lengthen the stitch. Put the goods through, and it gathers as one stitches. (2) When fitting a waist, draw the sleeve up to the shoulder and pin it in proper position around the armhole. When the waist and sleeve are removed, mark round with chalk or thread, especially noting where the sleeve-seam goes. In this way alterations are rarely necessary, so time is saved. (3) When fitting a lining, I always open it at the under-arm seam to remove for alteration, leaving the front pinned together—a small thing but quite a time-saver.

Miss G.

A BEAUTIFUL LAMP MAT.

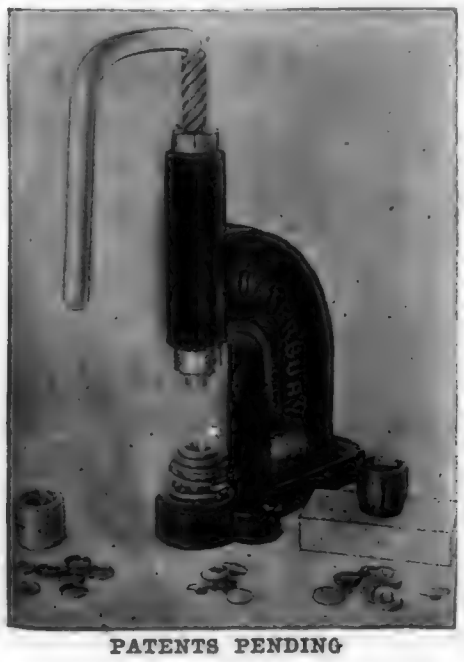
Lay together a dozen foot-square sheets of tissue paper. Trim them *round*. Draw a circle by the bottom of the lamp in the centre. Baste them together by the circle. Split them inward to the basting in narrow strips all around—thus completing the mat.

M. E. C. B.

SAVING LAUNDRY BILLS.

A tablecloth may be made to do service even after unsightly spots disfigure its dainty appearance. Simply rub a piece of chalk over the spots, thereby concealing them. If the spots are of grease the chalk, absorbs them, so that when the cloth at last goes to the laundry it is impossible to tell where they were.

Mrs. M. B. L.



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Something Entirely New!

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Manufactured by WATERBURY BUTTON CO., Waterbury, Conn.

Unequaled for speed, power, strength and durability. The operating of this machine is simplicity itself. Makes all kinds of covered and rim buttons. Largest producers of button moulds in the country. Send for samples and prices.

Contains valuable features not found in any other machine on the market.

Price

complete with dies to make 18, 24 and 30-line covered, and 24, 30 and 36-line ivory rim buttons

$7.50

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Misses' and Children's School Hats

Millinery Lesson VII.

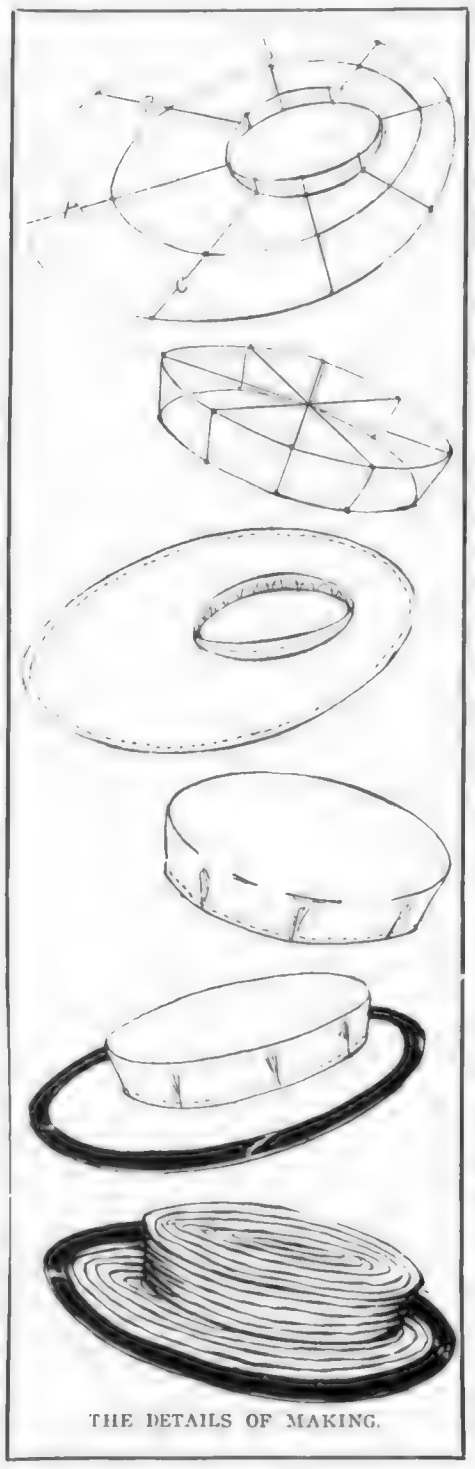
By Maud Anderson

I. SAILOR HAT FOR MISSES AT SCHOOL

THE early Autumn season means a preparation for school, and the mothers are alert for suitable new styles of hats for their young daughters. For the half grown girl nothing has ever proved so suitable or pretty as the short back sailor. An appropriate model of this variety for the coming school year is illustrated on this page with three different styles of trimming, two with flat bows against the crown, and the third a rosette with quills.

II. ANOTHER WAY OF TRIMMING

The wide-brimmed hat for a child of seven years is also developed with two ways of trimming—rosettes on either side of the crown, or a long looped bow across the front. The cost of making this hat at home would be $2.00, and of the sailor would be $2.25. If made to special order they would be $5.00 and $5.50 respectively.



THE DETAILS OF MAKING.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HATS.

The materials required for making the sailor hat are 2 yds. of taffetas silk, ¼ yd. of velvet on the bias, 2 quills, and 4 yds. of satin ribbon for a rosette. For the front bow shown in Illustration I, ¾ of a yd. of velvet on the bias will be needed, and to make the bow on the side 2¼ yds. of velvet ribbon is required.

The frame should be made first, always starting with the head-wire. Take a piece of wire 22 inches long and lap it until it measures 18 inches. Join in a circle and tie with tie-wire. Cut 4 pieces of wire 21 inches long and have them numbered respectively A, B, C, D.

Wire A is the front wire. Measure 6 inches in for the brim, 2 inches for the height of the crown, 10½ inches across the crown; measure 2 inches down from the crown, 3 inches for the back of the hat.

Wire B is the front right-side wire. Measure 5½ inches for the brim; measure 2 inches for the height of the crown, 10½ inches across the crown, 2 inches down from the crown, and 3 inches for the back of the hat.

Wire C is the front left-side wire and measures the same as wire B.

Wire D is the side wire. Measure 5 inches in for the brim on the left side, 2 inches for the height of the crown, 10½ inches across the crown, and 5 inches for the right-side brim of the hat.

Take two pieces of wire 36 inches in length and lap until they measure 33 inches. Join in a circle and tie with tie-wire to the top of the crown, and the other wire at the base of the crown. This crown is made separately from the hat and to make it firm put brace-wire on the top of the crown.

III. QUILLS USED IN TRIMMING.

Lap a piece of wire 50 inches long until it measures 47 inches. (This is the edge-wire.) Join it in a circle, and with nippers bend ⅛ of an inch on wires A, B, C, D, so as to put the edge-wire on.

Put another wire between the edge-wire and the head-wire for a brace-wire.

The next thing to do is to cover the frame smoothly with crinoline. Bind the edge with a bias strip of velvet ¼ of a yard wide cut in half. It takes a strip and a quarter (1¼) to go around the edge; what is left use around the crown for a band; then cut the silk on the bias in strips 2 inches wide, fold it in half and join all together. Start at the back of the hat on the edge-wire and sew it around until the top of the hat is all covered, allowing ¼ inch of the velvet binding to show. Do the same to the under-brim and also around the crown starting at the base of the crown.

The rosette at the side with quills, as shown in Illustration III, takes 4 yards of satin ribbon. Make the rosette exactly the same as for the child's hat, shown in Illustration IV.

Sew the rosette between C and D wires, stick the quills through the centre of the rosette and sew down to the hat good and firm.

To make the bow in front, as pictured on this page in Illustration I, take ¾ of a yard of velvet on the bias and cut it in four strips, using up the entire ¾ of a yard in this way. Join the four strips together and hem the edges. The first loop measures 3 inches, the second loop 5 inches, the third loop 6½ inches and the fourth 8½ inches. The loops must be the same on both sides. Add a buckle or a knot in the centre of this bow and sew the bow to the front, wire A, tacking each loop to the brim of the hat.

In Illustration II is shown another way to trim this hat. Put a velvet band around the crown, starting at wire D. Make a small bow of velvet ribbon, the loops measuring 4½ inches. There are two loops placed toward the front, and two toward the back. Make a small cross-knot of velvet ribbon and sew this bow to wire D. Line with thin silk to finish.

(*Continued on page 41*)

IV. HAT FOR A CHILD OF SEVEN YEARS.

V. ANOTHER TRIMMING FOR THE SAME HAT.

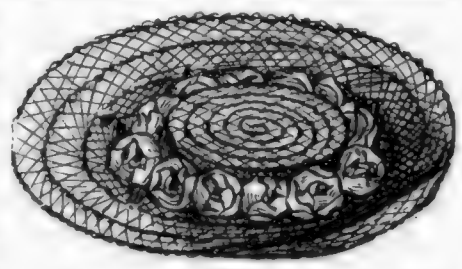
Crêpe-Paper Millinery

The Newest Fad Abroad

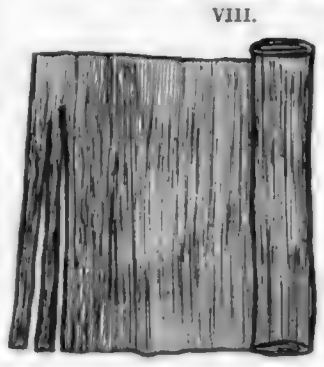
By Adelaide K. Marsh

CREPE-paper hats have been quite the rage abroad this season. They look very smart indeed, and are delightfully cool and light to wear.

The paper used should be the ordinary crinkled paper used for making lamp shades, etc. The variety of delicate art shades makes it possible to have hats to match every shade of costume. Pale green, pale blue, and primrose are among the prettiest shades, and ivy-green also makes up very effectively. Black paper may also be obtained, while mauve, trimmed with lilac or violets, is quite the *dernier cri*. Two rolls of paper are sufficient for most hats, but if a very large shape is wanted two and a half may be necessary.



VIII.



I.

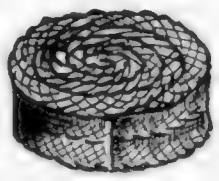
IV.

VII.

METHOD OF PLAITING.

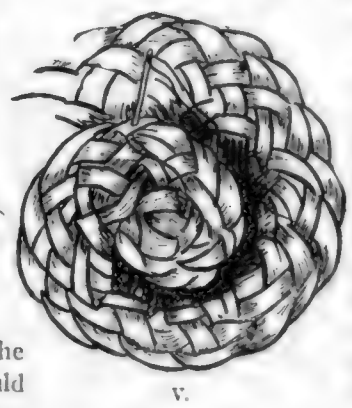
The paper must be unrolled and cut into strips in the direction in which the crinkling runs. (Fig. 1.) The length of the strips will thus be the width of the paper, and the breadth of it should be about 1 inch. It might be thought that cutting the paper the length of the roll would save so much joining, but this makes a very rough edge, and entirely takes out the crinkle, thus altogether losing the straw effect.

II.



VI.

III.



V.

The plaiting may be done in three, six, or eight strands. The number of strands used should be tied together, and the end firmly pinned down first. The plaiting should be done from left to right, each strand passing alternately over and under the others till all have been plaited in. (Figs. 2 and 3.) Six is, perhaps the most effective, but eight looks very well also. For plaiting in three only the paper should be cut a little wider.

HOW TO JOIN.

The first strands of paper should be cut different lengths, so that the joins of the strands do not all come together, as this would be very awkward to manage, and also would make the joins much more obvious. Made one at a time in separate places, they are hardly visible at all. The new strand should be folded round the end of the old one, with the edges turned inwards, and the two pinned together. As soon as the new strand is firmly plaited in, the pin should be removed. As far as possible avoid having joins at the edge of the plait. (Fig. 4.)

MAKING THE HAT.

About eight yards of plaited paper are required for an ordinary hat, but more may be needed. The beginning of the plait should be turned inside and concealed by the first turn of the crown, each succeeding turn or round being firmly sewn on to the preceding one, edge upon edge. When the crown is the size required the plait must be cut and the end finished off. (Fig. 5.) The rounds of plaiting which form the height of the crown should next be sewn on at right angles to the top. The brim should be made in the same way as the top of the crown, sewing the first round at right angles again to the bottom of the crown.

METHOD OF WIRING.

The hat should first be wired round the brim, and a row of plaiting should be added at the edge, to cover this wire, which should be covered with the paper spirally, as in the illustration. (Fig. 7.)

A black edging is very effective, or, if the hat be white, a black and white one. This is made by mixing one or more black strands with the white ones. Of course, the whole hat may be plaited in two colors if wished. When finished the hat may be trimmed in any becoming style. (Fig. 8.)

These directions may sound a little complicated, but if carefully followed, paper hat making will, with a little practice, be found to be quite easy. There are several special points to be remembered.

1. Cut the paper carefully, to avoid a jagged edge.

2. Run each strand right through from one edge to the other, taking in *all* the other strands each time. It is a little difficult at first to plait in the last strand on the right correctly.

3. Plait evenly, pulling the strands downwards rather than across. This makes a smoother and a firmer plait.

4. Avoid, if possible, joining at the edges of the plaits.

The best method for making a turned up brim neat on both sides is to make a double brim, beginning work from the outer edge of the single brim. For greater width add extra plaits.

(*Continued from page 40*)

HAT FOR A YOUNG CHILD.

This hat is made of a pressed shape. To make the bow (see Illustration V) 4 yds of satin ribbon is required, or 1 yd. of taffetas silk cut in 4 strips. Join these strips together and hem them by the machine on both edges. Run a piece of lace-wire through the hem on one side to make the loops stand out. The first loop measures 6 inches, the second 7½ inches, and the third 9½ inches on each side.

Another way (see Illustration IV) is to make 2 rosettes, having 5 loops, each measuring 4 inches, and two ends on each rosette; pull the loops out so as to look soft and pretty and sew the rosettes on the opposite sides of the hat. Twist a piece of silk or ribbon around the crown. If you wish either of these hats made to order, inquire of the Pictorial Review Co., 853 Broadway.

HAIR RESTORER

TURKISH ELIXIR has been used for fifty years to restore gray, streaked or faded hair to natural color quickly and permanently; harmless, does not stain, stick or grease, gives perfectly natural Light Brown, Dark Brown or Black. Promotes growth, removes dandruff, beautifies the hair. Makes men and women look 10 years younger.

$1 package by mail for 50c., 3 for $1.00

TREMONT TOILET CO.
Sta A, BOSTON, Mass

HALE'S TURKISH ELIXIR

Pleasant Reflections

Showing complexion clear, fresh, and beautiful, smile from the glass of the woman who uses that greatest of all beautifiers—

LABLACHE FACE POWDER

Accept no other. Flesh, White, Pink, Cream. 50c a box of druggists or by mail. *Send 10c for sample.*

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A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

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NO MORE GRAY OR FADED HAIR

If your hair is gray or faded, restore it to any color and its youthful gloss by simply combing it with the

IDEAL HAIR DYEING COMB

Most practical device and only method endorsed by physicians. It lasts a lifetime. Its application is guaranteed not injurious and cannot be detected. Interesting booklet, valuable information and testimonials FREE. Write today, H.D.Comb Co., Dept. 25, 35 W 21st St., N.Y.

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NECK AND ARMS
Instantly Removed Without Injury to the Most Delicate Skin

In compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery

"MODENE"

Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. IT CANNOT FAIL. Modene supersedes electrolysis. Used by people of refinement and recommended by all who have tested its merits. Modene sent by mail in safety mailing-cases on receipt of $1.00 per bottle. Postage stamps taken. Address MODENE MFG. CO., Dept. 105, Cincinnati, O.

Prevents Loss of Hair

Shampoo the hair once a week with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Sold by druggists. The sulphur is absorbed by the hair and revives the hair roots. It's a specific for skin and scalp diseases.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 Cents

Hair on Face, Neck and Arms

PERMANENTLY REMOVED BY

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Will not injure the most delicate skin. Leaves the surface smooth as velvet. Easily applied. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle. Samples, 25c. Agents wanted. Dr. P. R. STRYKER, 156 Fifth Avenue, Room 614, New York City

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TAILORED SHIRT-WAISTS OF LINEN AND SILK.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for each Number. These Models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes, for $1.50 each. Cut to Special Measure, each, 50 cents extra. Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

No. 1631. A smart shirt-waist of white linen, made with or without a lining, and with high cuffs and novel suspender effect in the front. The sleeve and collar are strapped in strictly tailored style and small buttons and machine stitching give the necessary finish. The buttons are arranged in groups of three. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure; size 36 will require 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1632. Mannish vest effects, as shown in this shirt-waist, will be much favored for separate waists this season. The model is especially adapted for linen, madras, chambray, or mannish shirtings, and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. For size 36 inches bust measure 4 yards of 27-inch material will be required. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1633. Shirt-waist blouse of tan-colored Lansdowne, the yoke and sleeves piped with green velvet. Clusters of small tucks are divided by simulated box-plaits joined to a yoke in front and back, and the closing is effected under a broad box-plait at centre-front. This pattern is without a lining and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. For size 36 inches bust measure 5 yards of 27-inch material will be required. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1634. White taffetas and vegetable silk braid was used to develop this model, which is without a lining and has a side-front closing. A high cuff and stitched tucks keep the fullness in the sleeve well to the top, and the pattern has a high standing collar. The pattern is in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 5 yards of silk. Price, 15 cents.

Home Dressmaking

Conducted by Mlle. Pratique

Fashion forecasts herald the advent of new and radical changes in wraps for the Fall and Winter season, and one of the most practical and useful of these is a three-quarter semi-fitted model, such as is pictured in our dressmaking lesson for this month.

THE PATTERN.

Coupon Pattern No. 6 is made with a yoke, the skirt sections having an inserted plait at either side of the front and back under the stitched straps, to allow plenty of skirt fullness. These yoke coats are popularly termed Empire coats, and bid fair to be much in vogue in both silk and woolen fabrics.

The model is double-breasted and may be closed with a fly closing or visible buttons and button-holes, and is provided with a new mode of collar, called the Robespierre collar. Wide revers turn back over the yoke in front, which is outlined both in the front and back by a stitched strap.

COUPON PATTERN No. 6
LADIES' COAT
Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure
Price 25 cents.

The sleeve is a two-piece model and is finished by a wide band cuff. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents.

THE MATERIAL.

All heavy coatings, broadcloth, cheviot, cravenette or brilliantine, as well as velvet, taffetas or pongee, will develop well in this mode, and the necessary quantity of 54 inch material is 5 yards; in 21 inch material the model will require 14 yards. If contrasting material, to make as illustrated, is desired, ½ yard of 44 inch material will be required.

TO MAKE THE PATTERNS.

Half the pattern is given in 11 pieces, namely, front, side-front, back, side-back, front and back yoke, standing collar, turndown collar, two sections of sleeve and cuff.

To cut: Place the pieces with edge marked by triple TTT perforations on a lengthwise fold and the remaining pieces with line of large O perforations on a straight thread of material. Cut the lining same shape as material, and interline the collar sec-

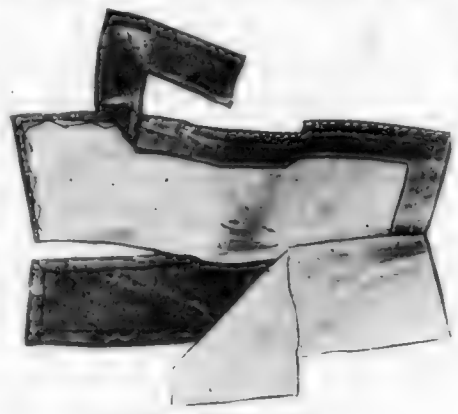

ILLUSTRATION NO. I.

tions, cuffs and fronts with light-weight crinoline.

To make: Close the seams of lower sections of coat as notched, forming an inverted plait in front and back, by meeting T on O perforations and pressing to position. Join the yokes to upper edge of front and back sections as notched and close the remaining seams of coat. Face the fronts of coat-back to the seam with material. Join the collar sections as notched and then join collar to neck, notches even. Roll fronts on line of small "o" perforations to form revers. Close the seams of the sleeve notches even, easing the fullness between notches at the elbow. Close the seams of cuff as notched and adjust the cuff at lower edge of sleeve, back seams even.

Gather upper edge of sleeve between double TT perforations and join sleeve to armhole, meeting front seam at notch in front.

Lap the right front of coat over left, meeting the lines of large O perforations, which denote centre front, and close with visible buttons or with a fly closing.

Trim the coat with stitched bands of self material, cutting these bands of bias material about two inches wide, and turn in a three-eighth inch seam on either side. If the set-in trimming of contrasting material, as illustrated, is desired, cut the collar, cuffs, revers and side front of the coat on the indicating small "o" perforations, insert the contrasting material, turn in a small seam, as shown in illustration No. I. and II. and stitch to position. Illustration No. I. gives the details of the collar development, and No. II. shows the partly completed cuff, the contrasting material cat-stitched to the canvas foundation, and the cuff proper stitched to position.

If desired, pockets may be inserted at the side fronts, cutting an opening at the back edge, where the contrasting material is inserted.

The detail of a fly closing are given in illustration No. III., showing the interlining of light-weight canvas, the facing or lining, and the adjustment of the extra strip for the buttonholes, which should be cut on the straight of the goods, about two inches wide and fifteen inches long.

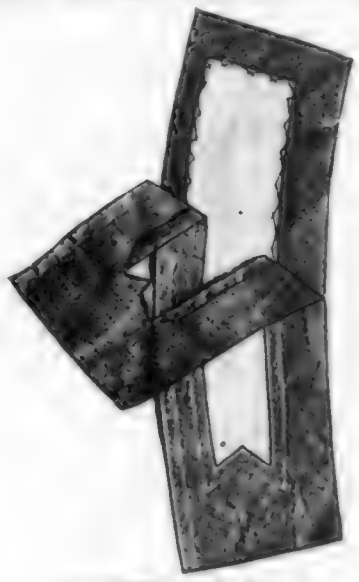

ILLUSTRATION NO. II.

Half the secret of a successfully tailored garment lies in the pressing and the home dressmaker who recognizes this fact will give considerable attention to this last detail. Never press the outside surface of a garment without first covering the material with a dampened cloth, to lay the front on the material will make it shiny and perhaps discolor it.

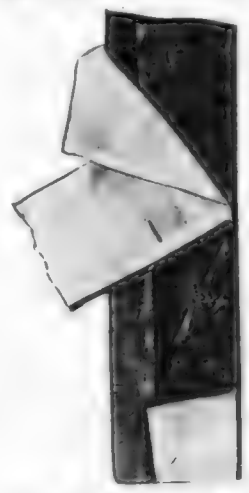

ILLUSTRATION NO. III.

SPECIAL COUPON PATTERN
FOR SEPTEMBER.
No. 6. LADIES' COAT.
(Sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure.)
To be accompanied by 25 cents in stamps or coin.

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If you should ask her the secret of her beautiful flowing locks, she would say, "Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer." It is the guardian of youth, the key to beauty. It is safe, sure, reliable. Sold for over 60 years.

For the whiskers and moustache we make a Dye known as BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. It colors instantly a rich brown or a soft black. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

RHEUMATISM

DRAWN OUT THROUGH THE FOOT PORES

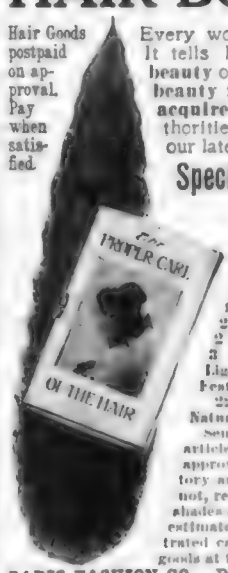
New External Remedy Discovered Which Takes Advantage of Summer Heat to Rid the System of Pain-Causing Acids. We Will Send

A $1 PAIR FREE TO TRY

If you have Rheumatism we want your address so we can send you a dollar pair of **Magic Foot Drafts Free to Try.** They are curing thousands of cases that failed to yield to medicines—even "incurables" of 30 and 40 years' suffering, as well as all the milder stages. Write today, try the Drafts when they come and then if you are fully satisfied with the relief they give you, send us One Dollar. If not, they cost you nothing. You can see that this offer would ruin us if the Drafts didn't cure. Summer is the best time to purify the system. The steady heat increases the expulsion of uric acid through the pores, and the Drafts absorb it rapidly through the largest pores in the body, curing Rheumatism to stay cured, for they remove the cause. Send your name to Magic Foot Draft Co., 933N Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. A valuable illustrated book on Rheumatism comes free with the Drafts. Write today.

HAIR BOOK FREE

Hair Goods postpaid on approval. Pay when satisfied.



Every woman should have this book. It tells how to **preserve the natural beauty** of the hair—**how to regain this beauty** if it has been lost, and **how to acquire it.** Compiled from best authorities. This book also lists all of our latest

Special Offers in Hair Goods

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Extra short stem switches, well made of good quality hair and to match any ordinary shade, at the following special prices:

2 oz., 22 in.	$1.50
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Send sample of your hair and describe article you want. We will send prepaid on approval. If you find it perfectly satisfactory and a bargain, remit the amount. If not, return to us. Rare, peculiar and gray shades are a little more expensive; write for estimate. Get our FREE BOOK with illustrated catalogue of the latest styles of hair goods at the lowest prices. Write to-day.

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Largest Mail Order Hair Merchants in the World.

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Sylvia's Dilemmas

By Alice G. Middleton

VII. A Chapter on Economy.

Illustrations furnished through the courtesy of Arnold & Co., publishers of "Mrs. Rorer's New Cook Book."

The frenzied gayeties which Sylvia indulged in during the absence of her husband and in honor of her house-guest, Emily, made quite a decided aperture in her household resources, for one cannot entertain without incurring expense, although Sylvia had argued that one could.

"Dear me, Emily," she had said, in reply to a remonstrance from her friend, "we should have to *dine* each day, of course, and when we have a garden party or an afternoon tea we don't have any dinner—no vegetables to be eaten, no roast—so that's plainly a saving." Emily had replied, "Why, no dear, no saving, for if you don't have a roast at dinner you have nothing left over for next day. The history of household economics is told in unending chapters each day begins with a preface from the foregoing one."

Sylvia's brow was wrinkled in perplexity, and she was biting the end of her pencil nervously as she gazed at her account book. On a separate slip were division and subtraction symbols.

"I can't make the two things tally, some way," she said, looking up at Emily, with appealing eyes, suspiciously near to tears.

"See here, Sylvia," said Emily, standing in front of her and fixing her with a look, "tell me, are you in debt? Have your expenses in giving those delightful afternoon affairs for me swamped you? How much do you need? Won't you let me help you out?"

"Not in *debt*, exactly," moaned Sylvia, breaking down in tears under the incitement of sympathy, "just unable to make things square."

"What is the amount of the difference?"

"Twenty-three dollars still owing, and only $5.00 to carry me through next week until George comes back."

"A mere trifle, but a situation requiring prompt measures, dear," said Emily, rising to the case. "In the first place, put away your account book and go and discharge Aunt Sally; she's a useless incumbrance! You and I will do the cooking and other work, *sans* servant! Who says we cannot meet emergencies!"

"But that would spoil your visit, and George would never get done crowing. He predicted I should 'get into a hole,' as he calls it, and I am."

"Never mind; husbands don't have to be told everything. Keep your own counsel and face the situation bravely. In the meantime we can sell the peaches from that tree in the garden at fancy prices—they are such gorgeous beauties—and get you out of the hole. For the rest, I shall keep house for you next week, beginning to-morrow, just to show you what true economy means at a pinch."

"Would you, really. Oh, what a lark!" laughed Sylvia, her spirits rising mercurially at the thought. "But, no, I can't allow it. Why should you come visiting me and turn your Summer days of leisure into toil?"

"Say no more—to-morrow I become your chef. For breakfast we shall have: Nutmeg melons; cornmeal mush; dried beef frizzled with eggs; potato croquettes; hot popovers, and tea. How like you it? All very simple, you see, and costing in actual outlay just ten cents for the dried beef, because we have everything else in the house or growing in the garden. Those melons that George planted are dreams!"

"But, then, there are luncheon and dinner, Emily; how are we ever going to get over *them* without spending a lot more money?" moaned Sylvia.

"No trouble at all. Now, listen to me. This morning I received a check for a short story, and with that I propose to see you through. Of course, I shall have to spend some of it, but that is my pleasure. Besides, it is an experiment, and I've a curiosity to see how cheaply it can be done. Here is the luncheon menu: Fried mush (left over from breakfast); French fried potatoes; bread and butter; salad of tomatoes and cress; wafers; cut peaches; chocolate. Outlay practically *nil*, on account of the garden. Those peaches are the windfall from your fancy-price tree, and the salad and potatoes are ours for the digging and picking—the very thing for physical culture."

"Then for dinner?"

"For dinner—let me see!" ruminated Emily. "Ah, I have it! For dinner we'll go to the woods and have a picnic. I'll pack a basket for us, and we'll read the 'Rubaiyat' beside a running stream and be happy."

"What a bore to have always to be thinking about what one shall eat! Why can't we live without it? What shall we take for the picnic? It spoils the thought of the 'Rubaiyat' to have to plan food."

"Sandwiches and other picnic fare require no planning."

"Chicken is the proper thing for picnics," suggested Sylvia.

"Certainly—chicken. Why not? Good and wholesome — we'll take a fowl, nicely fried."

"But it costs —how much does a chicken cost?"

"Too much by half. We'll buy a live one—cheaper, you know—"

"Horrors, Emily, kill it and dress it ourselves! I couldn't possibly—could you? It seems barbarous!"

"Never mind; we'll get Aunt Sally to kill and clean it before she goes and we can cut it ourselves when ready to fry it."

"Excuse *me!* I couldn't possibly."

"I'm as much of a novice as *you*, my dear, in that line, but we'll stick to the illustrated cook-books to see us through. A chicken should be cut into twelve pieces for frying, I believe; the back (2 portions), breast (2), wings (2), drumsticks (2), second joint (2), and giblets (2)."

"Emily, how could you and I eat twelve pieces of chicken at a picnic?"

"Don't be so deadly literal, Sylly! We don't have to cook it all for the picnic. We'll save the rest for the next morning's breakfast, and have a stew with cream gravy!"

"Oh, *that's* different! How do you fry it?"

"After the pieces have been cleaned and dried, you dust them with salt and pepper, and dip them in beaten egg and then in flour. Lay them in a skillet that has deep melted butter and a little lard sizzling in it and cover. Let them fry rather slowly for a good while (this slow frying in deep butter is really the secret of success in preparing chicken *à la Maryland*, as it is sometimes called), being careful to turn it frequently."

"That sounds good. What else shall we take to the woods?"

PREPARING THE SALAD.

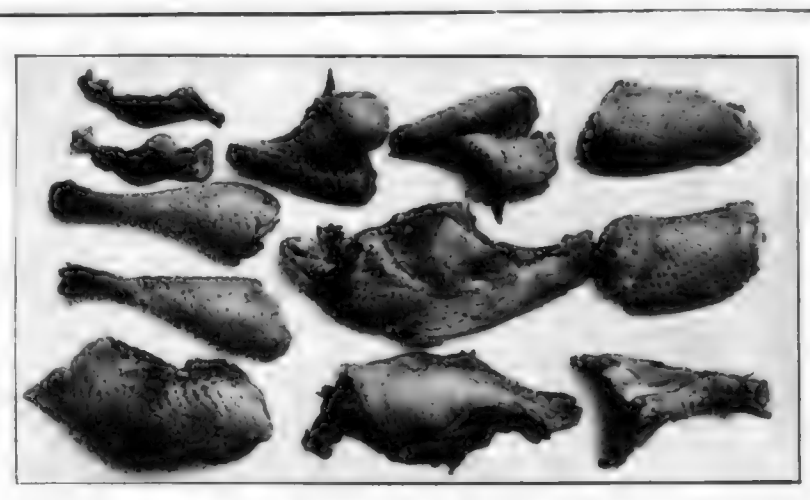
"Hard-boiled egg sandwiches; bread and butter; cream cheese balls for salad with lettuce and mayonnaise; some of your mother's nice pickles; raspberry tarts, and iced tea with lemon."

"But isn't it extravagant, Emily? Can we really afford it all? Remember this is only *one* day, and there are six more before George gets back. I'm afraid you are no more economical than I. Can't we cut out the tarts?"

"Not at all. I shall make them myself. They will melt in your mouth."

"But the cream cheese—and the mayonnaise! Olive oil costs like—the mischief.—and I haven't a bit!"

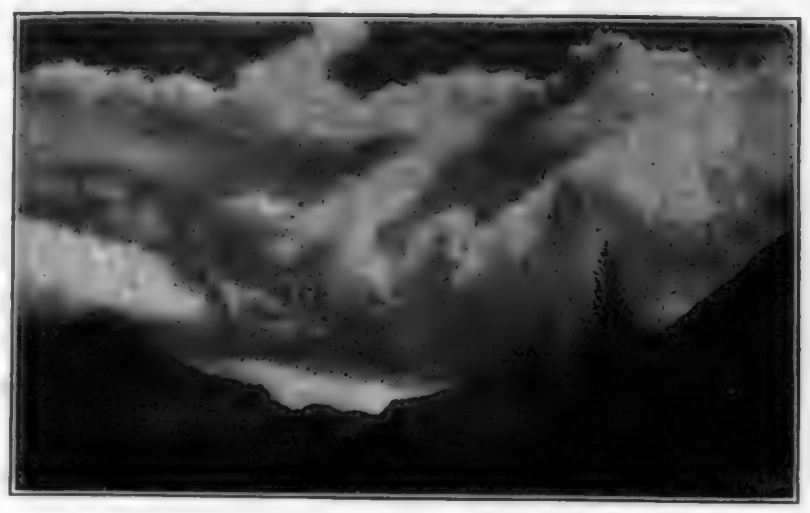
"That's a difficulty we can meet. My secret for making mayonnaise dressing without oil is fine. You mix together 1 tablespoonful of dry mustard, ½ teaspoonful each of sugar and salt, and two gills of warm water; stir smoothly and add ½ of a cupful of cream or melted butter. Boil up once, stirring steadily, then remove and beat it into the beaten eggs. Boil again in a bain-marie, and when smooth add 1 gill of vinegar. Serve cold, and you won't miss the oil. Then for the cream cheese, that crockful of clabber will do excellently, if drained in a jelly-bag and worked up with cream and salt."



SHOWING THE MANNER OF DIVIDING A CHICKEN.

New Developments in Sick-room Diet

By J. G. Wilkinson



A PEACEFUL VALLEY BETWEEN TWO VOLCANOES IN HAWAII.

With increased facilities for obtaining information concerning the resources of other countries, we are learning much that is valuable from day to day in regard to the dietetic and medicinal properties of plants. For instance, from Hawaii come wonderful tales of the "food that digests itself." This new food is not new, by the way, but is as old as the mountains of its native region; although not until the Hawaiian Islands became American territory were its peculiar properties known to us. Indeed, we are told that there is but one vegetable growing in the ground which possesses this self-digesting property, and that its development reaches its best state only in Hawaii.

Conditions of life in that group of Pacific islands are said to be ideal—so ideal that the approach of age is scarcely to be noticed. The great natural advantages of the region allure the traveller, for the glorious scenery combines volcanoes, beautiful valleys and fertile plains. The fauna and flora of Hawaii are of great interest, and the fruits, vegetables and edible plants indigenous to the locality are exceptionally delicious and nutritious. The nature of the soil in certain portions of the islands is volcanic and Mauna Loa, the principal uptive mountain, is a spectacular feature in an exceptional landscape. All of these several elements combine to make living there of a peculiarly distinctive character.

"THE PERFECT RACE."

The Hawaiian babies from early infancy eat all they want of porridge made from this vegetable, and a healthier race is not known. In Hawaii the mothers, old people, the sick, little babies, and, on the other hand, the hardworking laborers, sailors, etc., all live on this plant, taro. It is more to them than rice is to the Oriental, or the cocoanut, orange, pineapple and banana to the Central Americans. They depend on it far more than we do on wheat and other cereals. It is their chief article of diet at every meal, and in many parts of the island almost their only food. Hawaiians are splendid specimens of health, and are spoken of as "the perfect race." Americans would be far healthier and stronger if they lived constantly on the same diet. When its remarkable food-value becomes thoroughly known it will be universally eaten.

THE ADVANCE OF VEGETARIANISM.

A vegetarian regimen is often a bugbear, the majority of people regarding it either as an unmitigated nuisance or a harmless fad. As a matter of fact, however, a diet from which flesh meats are excluded may to-day be made so appetizing, so palatable, and so satisfying that its adoption is by no means the mortification of the flesh that most people would think who had not tried it. In the first place, science of late years has made so many strides in dietetics that not only are there many new food substances discovered or invented, but there are now so many preparations of vegetable food-stuff that an infinite variety of dishes and palatable *plats* can be put on the table, and the absence of meat is scarcely noticed or its presence desired. And, after all, although we are so habituated to a meat diet that many of us can hardly imagine it possible to live without our beef or mutton, it must be remembered that the majority of the human race live and get on very well without either mutton or beef. In warm latitudes, where the populations are densest, the mass of the people subsist mainly on cereals, fruits and vegetables, with milk, butter, cheese, fish and condiments according to locality and rank of life. The Japanese, for instance, are practically a vegetarian race, and yet they have proved themselves infinitely superior in physique, courage and endurance to the burly Russian soldiers. Moreover, the peasantry of many European countries eat very little meat, because they are too poor to purchase it. Even in our own country, up to quite recent times, the Scottish and Irish immigrants lived very largely upon oatmeal, potatoes and buttermilk, and yet they made the bulk of our army and navy, contributing largely to the many successes won by our fighting men. So it is in Hawaii, where one single article of vegetable diet contributes more to the health and wellbeing of the inhabitants than anything else. They have the tropical fruits also, but their staple is the product mentioned, which is not a wild root but a cultivated vegetable, as are our beets, turnips or potatoes. It looks somewhat like a sweet potato when growing, and the ground has to be systematically flooded, just as are our rice fields in the South.

SHOWING THE YOUNG GROWTH WHEN SUBMERGED LIKE RICE.

OTHER VALUABLE QUALITIES.

As to its medicinal properties, there is more to be said. It is well to explain that poi, which is this root in the form of coarse porridge, is the common food of well people throughout Hawaii, but when made into cooked powdered meal it is the food of invalids and delicate babies. It is invaluable in such cases as acute gastric catarrh, indigestion, dyspepsia, ulcer of the stomach, dilatation of the stomach, cancer of the stomach, various types of fevers, acute and chronic alcoholism and pre- and post-operation cases. It never produces nausea, and will *stay down* when other foods are quickly repelled, owing to its peculiar digestive properties, and therefore it is a wonderful specific for seasickness. In fact, this plant-food contains in Nature's proper proportion all of the elements that go to build up a healthy body, and in the form, moreover, which the weakest stomach can digest and assimilate.

The New Tuber Food

Taroena

Hawaiian Taro Meal

Taro meal, made into porridge called "poi" has always been the chief daily food of Hawaiians; they all live on it from babyhood to old age, and they are known the world over for their beautiful physical development and perfect health.

For Weak Digestion

In the hospitals of Hawaii, as well as in private practice, the physicians have long prescribed a special Hawaiian taro meal—called **Taroena**—in all cases of weak digestion.

"The Food that Digests Itself"

Taroena contains the natural digestant of taro, which makes it so easy to digest that as soon as it is eaten it seems to digest itself. It gives the stomach a rest; does not tax or tire delicate digestive powers, and will stay down under the most aggravated cases of food rejection. It is pure cooked, unsweetened taro—nothing added and nothing taken away.

Hospital and Sick Room

In hospitals all over America it is now given preceding and following critical surgical operations; also in typhoid, meningitis, alcoholism, cancer, diabetes, and all cases requiring a food that can be digested and absorbed without effort.

Infants—Teething and Weaning

Taroena agrees with every baby. It is so delicious that they tease for it. It grows strong bone and muscle. It does not cause summer complaint or any other digestive trouble, nor does it produce excessive unhealthy fat.

Invalids and Dyspeptics

Taroena does not "wear out" as a food for invalids. It never spoils or becomes flat or stale, but remains appetizing; it nourishes and builds strength. Dyspeptics can eat it without having their usual distress. By its food properties alone it nourishes the digestive organs back to health.

Superior to Artificial Foods

J. D. Hill, M.D., 1116 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal., says: "Having tried all the artificial foods ('cereal,' 'malt,' 'milk,' etc.) on my baby, and finding none satisfactory, I was greatly pleased with the beneficial action of Taro-ena. Everything given was regurgitated (thrown up) except the Taro-ena, on which, I am glad to say, the baby is now thriving."

Taroena is surely destined to be the universally prescribed food for all delicate digestive conditions. Price, regular size, **50c.**; large size, **$1.00**; hospital size, **$3.00.** At drug stores, or sent anywhere, prepaid, by mail on receipt of price.

SAMPLE FREE

ENOUGH FOR FOUR MEALS

provided 10c. is sent to pay for packing and mailing. We will include **FREE** one of our large booklets telling about **Taroena,** "the food that digests itself" It is very interesting and valuable.

Beautiful Hawaiian Picture Free

Buy the 50c., $1.00, or $3.00 size of your grocer, cut out the CREST from top of box, mail to us, and we will forward, postage prepaid, a beautiful picture, 8½ in. wide and 20 in. long, elegant for framing, of one of the most beautiful scenes in Hawaii. No advertising on it.

Taro Food Co., Box 4, Danbury, Conn.

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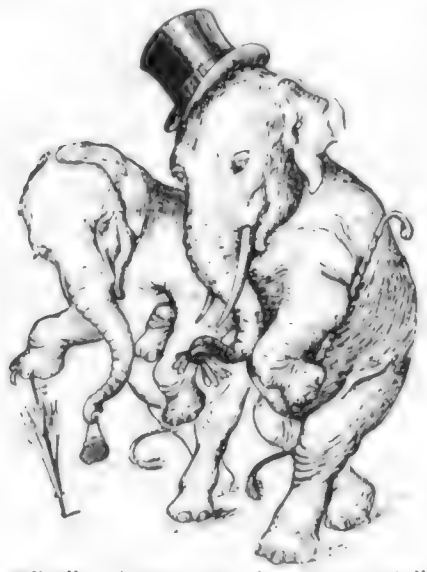
Tid-bits of Fun and Nonsense.

"Laugh and the World Laughs with You."

HER TRADING STAMPS.

Not long since, the new tax on free tickets in favor of the "Actor's Fund" was introduced at the Harlem Opera-House. A day before, Manager Wilson sent a pass to a well-known actress. When she presented it the next evening at the box-office of the theatre she handed 20 cents to the cashier and received two stamps, with the request to paste them on her pass. Right after her followed a well-dressed lady, who had listened with much interest to the words of the cashier. She asked for two orchestra seats, and received them. As she hesitated about leaving the window, the cashier asked her, much surprised, what else she wished. "Young man," she replied, "do you believe that you can deceive me? I want my trading stamps just the same as the lady before me."

Lucy's Baby on the Treetop.



"Really, George! your knees are awfully baggy. You must get one of those patent stretchers.

THE HEAVENLY GOWNS.

Author (after the Première) to a lady of his acquaintance: "Well, how did you like my play?"

The lady: "I find it exceedingly nice, if I only knew the dressmaker who made those heavenly costumes!"

ONCE IN ENGLAND.

"Yes, it is true that Mrs. Hopper, by careful diet, lost 50 pounds in about six months," said Mr. de Wolf Hopper, speaking of the changed appearance of his wife, well-known on the stage under the name of Miss Nella Bergen. "But I myself have done much better. I lost once in England 500 pounds in six weeks, and my suits fitted me anyway, just as well as before."

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

The agent of an Indian reservation the other day called an old Indian chief in his office to show him something that he just had received, and to watch the impression it would produce. It was a big graphophone, and, as could be expected the chief shrank back in surprise when he heard a mighty voice coming from the horn. Then recovering from his shock, he took a peep into the horn, only to be thrown back again by his surprise. At last he walked cautiously around the thing, viewed the case from the side and back, and suddenly shock and surprise disappeared from his features. Turning around very slowly, like somebody who has found the solution of a puzzle easily, he said, pointing to the phonograph, "Me understand," . . . "canned white man."

"The master 's very sorry, Sir, but he 's engaged."
"Are you sure you gave him the right name?"
"Well, Sir, as a matter of fact, I forgot the name, but I described your appearance."

Aunt (to small niece who is not by any means the pink of perfection) Oh, Nellie, how naughty you are! Your nice, good little sister and brother can never be so bad.
Nellie (saucily) But I can soon teach them.

IMAGINE IT.

Gustav Luders, composer of "The Sho-Gun," "Woodland," "The Prince of Pilsen" and "King Dodo," and Frank Pixley, the author of many excellent librettos, had a conversation about the new "Symphonia Domestica" of Strauss, dedicated to the family life of the famous German composer. "It is a poem of tunes," said Mr. Luders, "representing the life of papa, mama, and the baby during the course of a day. A clever thought, I should say."

"Well, it might pass, but I know something even better!"

"And what is that?" asked Luders.

"A poem of tunes, representing the family life of President Joseph F. Smith of Salt Lake City, in one day."

CONTENTMENT WAS NO GOOD.

Lil: "I don't see why you shouldn't marry him. He's not bad-looking, and he's got such a contented disposition."

Jill: "A contented disposition won't do. A contented man won't hustle about and bring you in diamonds and things."

NOT WELL EXPRESSED.

Visitor: "Your governess seems very goodnatured."

Hostess: "Yes, poor thing; her father lost a lot of money, so I took her as governess to my children."

Visitor: "Poor, poor thing! Isn't it terrible how unfortunate some people are!"

A THING THAT WAS NOT WHAT IT SEEMED.

She said the words I longed to hear,
She was not cold or snappy;
She actually called me "Dear"—
And yet I was not happy.

The other day she certainly
Refused me with decision;
Then have her views concerning me
Been subject to revision?

Without a doubt she said to-day
She'd loved me long and truly;
But—though I really had to stay—
I was not moved unduly.

For well I knew it did not mean
My bitter fate's reversal;
'Twas only—Act III. Final Scene,
Of our last dress rehearsal.

V. H. F.

Quimby, R. A. (to lady student): Yes, Miss Gray, the Old Masters used to mix their colors with brains in those days.
Miss Gray: Oh, how cruel!

NOT ALL HONEY.

"Life isn't such a pleasant thing after all," said Chappie.

"Why not?" asked Cholly.

"Well, it's pretty hard, dontcherknow, to have to sit at a club window all day to show the world that you haven't to do anything to earn a living."

Editorial

Those Paris Models

The amazing efforts which we have been making to secure the newest fashion models from Paris, and also from local designers, will be evidenced in our forthcoming October number, representing all that is new, choice, brilliant, original and desirable in the world of style for the Autumn. We have been making this great preparation in order to anticipate your needs and wishes and, therefore, we trust that you will be entirely satisfied when it reaches you; for, indeed, if you are not, you must be hard to suit. No other magazine has made such an endeavor or has sent its personal representative abroad to obtain the latest models of the coming vogue. Possessed of keen selectiveness, alert to catch the newest touches, and with an artistic eye educated to discern the fashions that are destined to survive beyond the ephemeral whim of a moment, he has procured the most charming and chic developments of the Parisian couturiers and also of the London and Vienna tailors, so you may be assured that in sending for these patterns and in fashioning your clothes therefrom you will be absolutely correct in style and express the height of the fashion during the Fall and Winter season. In the meantime, do not forget to send us your dollar for a renewal or new subscription, for it is thus that we keep the ball rolling.

Six Prizes

The response to the competitions opened in the August number has been quite spirited, but we shall be glad to receive even a more generous number. The first request was made for photographs of "Cottage Verandas," showing distinctive and attractive furnishing in *al fresco* style. These will be published in the October number, and the prizes offered are $5.00, $3.00 and $2.00, respectively.

The second request was made for 'Groups of Girls," pictures of pretty, bright young women or college girls, and for these the same money prizes are offered—$5.00, $3.00 and $2.00, respectively. Send us some of the charming pictures of your young friends—you may succeed in winning one of these three prizes. And do not overlook the opportunities suggested in "Our Helping Hand" offer for prizes, continuing from month to month.

From Recipients

In this connection it is interesting to be able to publish the letters from those who testify their appreciation of the prizes which they have received through Our Helping Hand Department, as follows:

Pittsfield, Ill., June 11, 1905.

Pictorial Review Co.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find my receipt for the check. I thank you for the same. Have had several letters asking why soap made from this rule was not right, but adding that they guessed off the quantities. I never use anything but the best of patent lye and follow directions closely. For laundry and kitchen work it is the most whitening and the softest I have ever used.

Thanking you again, I am,

Very sincerely,

Mrs. L. T. G.

Milvilie, O., June 14, 1905.

Pictorial Review Co.

Dear Sirs: Please accept my thanks for the $5.00 check which you sent to me as First Prize in "Our Helping Hand" department of July PICTORIAL REVIEW.

I enjoy your magazine very much, and think it has improved greatly during the past year. Again thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. W. A. B.

Premiums Acknowledged

If it were not for the letters of encouragement which we are constantly receiving, the editorial mind might lack inspiration, but when you write your kind words about this or that and the impressions you gain from our efforts in your behalf, it is a spur and incentive for constantly achieving higher and better results. Especially is this true in regard to the acknowledgments of our splendid premiums, of which the following are examples:

Jefferson, Wis.

Pictorial Review Co.

Gentlemen: Many thanks for the bust form you sent me as a premium for two subscriptions to the PICTORIAL REVIEW. I am delighted with it and find it very useful for anyone doing their own dressmaking. Again thanking you for your prompt attention, I remain,

Yours truly,

K. W.

---

511 Irish Street.

Greenville, Tenn.

Pictorial Review Co.

Dear Sirs: The skirt has come all right. Am much pleased with it. Accept my thanks, etc.

Respectfully, Mrs. W. H. W.

Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Received the skirt Friday morning and am perfectly satisfied with it.

Sincerely yours,

K. S.

Cleveland, O.

Pictorial Review Co.

Gentlemen: I am just in receipt of your premium shirtwaist sent me, and I wish to extend to you many thanks.

Yours very truly, M. G. P.

Morristown, N. J.

Pictorial Review Co.

Dear Sirs: My premium arrived and I am very well pleased with it.

Respectfully,

M. M.

Answers to Queries

L. H. You seem to be in much distress because your shoulder-blades show a disposition to protrude, and I am not surprised, for it is a most unsightly peculiarity. The only remedy that I can suggest is physical culture. Deep breathing will enlarge the chest and throw it out into the position it should properly occupy, and exercises with the arms, the shoulders thrown well back, will have a flattening tendency. Perhaps wearing a shoulder brace might benefit you.

Mrs. R. G. L. Certainly, you must insist upon your husband removing his hat in the hotel elevator, if you would have him show good manners. These little things are the hallmarks of a gentleman.

This Washing Machine Costs You Nothing.

You pay for it after it has paid you for itself.

It will do a regular EIGHT hour washing in FOUR hours, and it won't wear the clothes. We prove this before you pay a cent.

We send any reliable person our "1900" Washer free of charge, on a month's trial. We pay the freight on it to your home station, at our own expense.

YOU don't risk a penny, and WE don't ask from you any cash deposit, note, contract nor security. You simply write us for the month's trial, and we do the rest.

If, on a four-weeks' test, you can't wash clothes with it equal to best hand work, in HALF THE TIME, with half the wear and tear, and with HALF THE EFFORT, send it back to your nearest Railroad Station, that's all.

When you are convinced it saves you FOUR hours labor out of every EIGHT hours weekly washing KEEP the machine. Then you must pay us 50 cents a week till the washer is paid for.

The four hours a week our "1900" Washer SAVES YOU would have cost you for washerwoman's time 60 cents. Your own time (if you do the washing yourself), is worth as much as a washerwoman's, and any servant's time costs you board and money equal to this, in the long run.

The "1900" Washer lasts at least five years. Every year it will save you about $31.20 in labor. In five years this amounts to $156.00—think of that!

In the free month's trial alone it will save an average family $2.00 and you assume no risk whatever, no responsibility during the trial.

Isn't this the broadest, and fairest offer ever made you?

We may withdraw it to-morrow if it overcrowds our factory.

But all reliable persons who answer this advertisement shall have the benefit of the offer, provided they write to us promptly on reading it. Shall we send you a Washer on trial, to be paid for as it pays you? Answer TO-DAY, while the offer is open, and while you think of it. Address me direct for personal attention, viz.: R. F. Bieber, Gen'l Mgr., The "1900" Washer Company, 908 N. Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y., or 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

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A Great Opportunity for You

See page 10

I am a Grandmother

with grandchildren old enough to go to school, but I don't believe in growing old. This is my latest photograph, taken in 1904 by Tonneson, Chicago.

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and owes it to herself to make the most of what good looks she may have. If you care at all for beauty—if you want your skin to be soft, clear and velvety—if you want it to look as fresh as a young girl's, and **feel** as fresh as it looks—let me prove to you Free, what my **Kosmeo** will do. I know that **Kosmeo** has kept my skin soft and youthful, and I am positive that it will do as much for you.

I Only Ask You To Try Kosmeo Free

and I know what the trial will prove—or I would not risk making this offer to you. **Simply send me this coupon,** but send it at once please before you forget—before you turn this page, fill out the coupon and mail it to me.

Mrs. Gervaise Graham, 1299 Michigan Ave. Chicago

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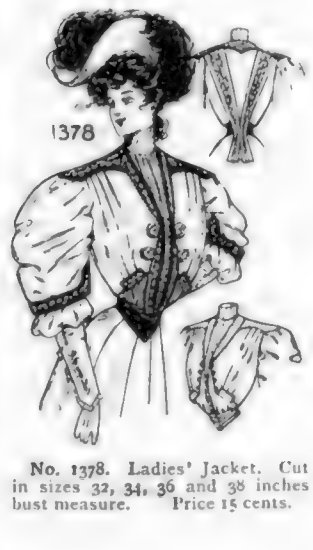

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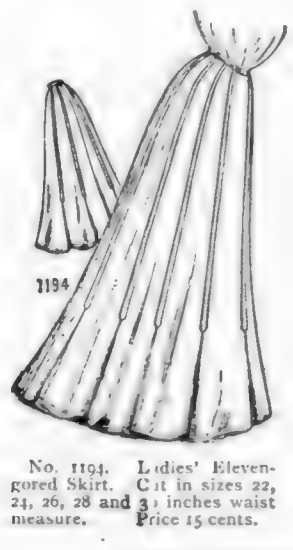

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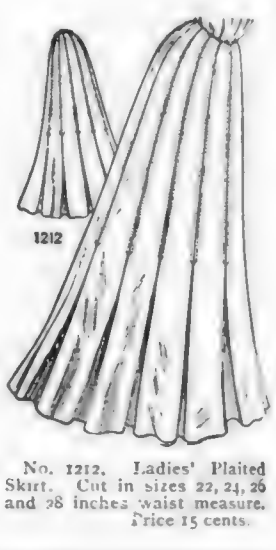

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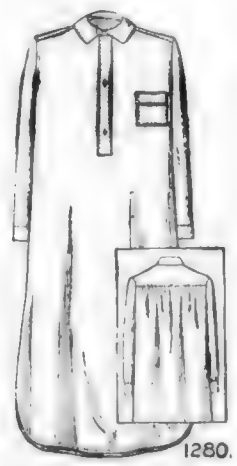

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In strong contrast to this appealing personality is that of her husband, William Ashe—dominating, lovable, tolerant, long-suffering and forgiving to a certain limit, too absorbed in the intricate game of politics to divine the intimate needs of such a nature as that of his wife, unsuspicious and trustful of other men to an extraordinary degree, a devoted son and loyal friend. One feels that if their child had only lived things would have gone very differenly with this unhappy pair of lovers. A beautiful silhouette portrait is that tiny invalid who takes hold of the reader's imagination as he did of the hearts of both parents, and whose departure wrings them with sorrow.

If the book were written with a purpose other than that of telling a good readable story, it is to insist that there must be constant forgiveness in marriage as in every other relation of life, and that everything, even of the most heinous and flagrant sort, may be condoned. Mrs. Ward makes the Dean say to William Ashe at the crisis of his affairs, when aware that his wife has given to the world a foolish book, revealing his inmost political secrets and ridiculing his friends, and when, furthermore, he is apprised of her infidelity: "But the divine pity which transformed men's idea of marriage could never have meant to lay it down that in marriage alone there was to be no forgiveness. * * * If love has the smallest room to work—if forgiveness can find the narrowest foothold, love and forgiveness are imposed on—demanded of—the Christian, here as everywhere else. Love and forgiveness—not penalty and hate."

The spell of Venice is in the pages. Here is the author's apostrophe:

"City of rest, as it seems to our modern senses—how is it possible that so busy, so pitiless and covetous a life as history shows us should have gone to the making and the fashioning of Venice! The easy passage of the gondola through the soft, imprisoned wave; the silence of wheel and hoof, of all that hurries and clatters; the tide that comes and goes, noiseless, indispensable, bringing in the freshness of the sea, carrying away the defilement of the land; the narrow winding ways, now firm earth, now shifting sea, that bind the city into one social whole, where the industrial and the noble alike are housed in palaces, equal in beauty as in decay; the marvelous quiet of the nights, save when the northeast wind, Hadria's stormy leader, drives the furious waves against the palace fronts in the darkness, with the clamor of an attacking host; the languor of the hot afternoons, when life is a dream of light and green water, when the play of mirage drowns the foundations of the tide in the lagoon, so that trees and buildings rise out of the sea as though some strong Amphion-music were but that moment calling them from the deep; and when day departs, that magic of the swiftly-falling dusk, and that white foam and flower of St. Mark's upon the purple intensity of the sky!—through each phase of the hours and the seasons, rest is still the message of Venice, rest enriched with endless images, impressions, sensations that cost no trouble and breed no pain!" Published by Harper and Bros.

FAIRY TALES EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.

Not lacking in charm to children of an older growth is that delightful volume of "Fairy Tales Every Child Should Know," recently issued from the press and edited by Hamilton Wright Mabie. All of the old favorites, from "Little Red Riding Hood" to "The Ugly Duckling," and including such enchanting personages as "Hansel and Grethel," "Aladdin," "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," "Cinderella," "Puss in Boots," the Jacks of "Beanstalk" and "Giant-killer" fame, are there, and the pages hold the reader, as well as youthful, dreamy-eyed listener, enthralled, for even to re-read in middle life these old tales that charmed our youthful days is to renew the fountains of joy. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

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Stains gray, bleached, faded and patchy hair, or beard, a beautiful modest brown, so natural in appearance that even experts cannot detect it. The shade may be made lighter or darker, as desired, to suit each individuality. Stains nothing but hair. Does not show on scalp. Makes no muss. Does not rub or wash off. Does not make hair conspicuous. Best remedy for "Bleached" and "Chemical Blonde" Hair. Very easy to use.

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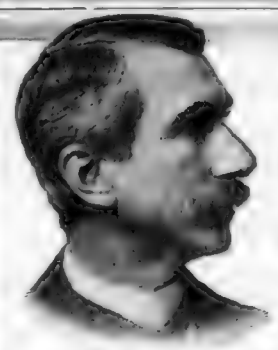

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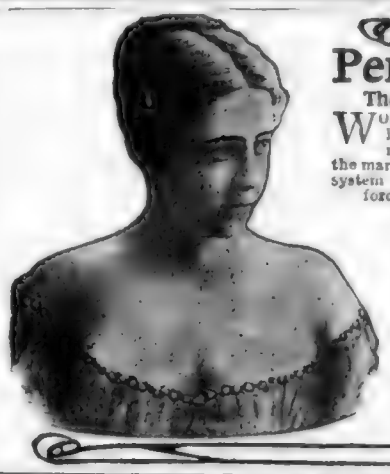

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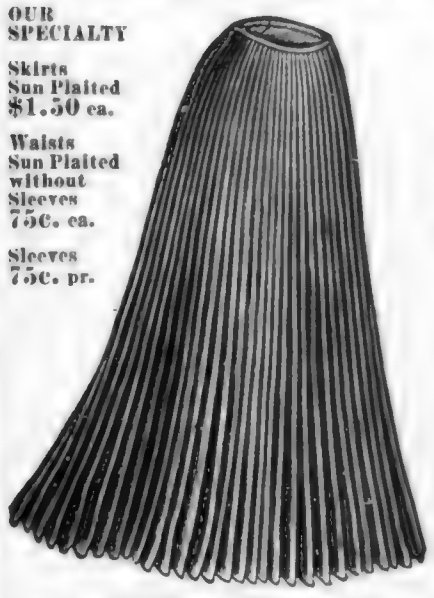

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1 to 5 inches,	1	yd.
6 to 10 "	2	"
11 to 15 "	4c.	"
16 to 20 "	5c.	"
21 to 25 "	10c.	"
26 to 30 "	14c.	"

Box Plaiting 5/8 in. and 1 in. plaits

1 to 5 inches,	3c.	yd.
6 to 10 "	5c.	"
11 to 15 "	8c.	"
16 to 20 "	10c.	"
21 to 25 "	15c.	"
26 to 30 "	20c.	"

Kilt Side Plaiting 5/8 in., 1 in., 1 1/4 in. plaits

1 to 10 inches,	5c.	yd.
11 to 20 "	10c.	"
21 to 25 "	15c.	"
26 to 40 "	25c.	"
41 to 50 "	35c.	"
51 to 60 "	50c.	"

Accordion Plaiting

1 to 5 inches,	2c.	yd.
6 to 10 "	3c.	"
11 to 15 "	5c.	"
16 to 20 "	7c.	"
21 to 25 "	12c.	"
26 to 30 "	14	"
31 to 40 "	18c	"
41 to 50 "	22	"
51 to 60 "	25	"
61 to 75 "	45c.	"

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JUL 31 1905

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Price 15 cents.

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No. 1408. Girls' Blouse Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
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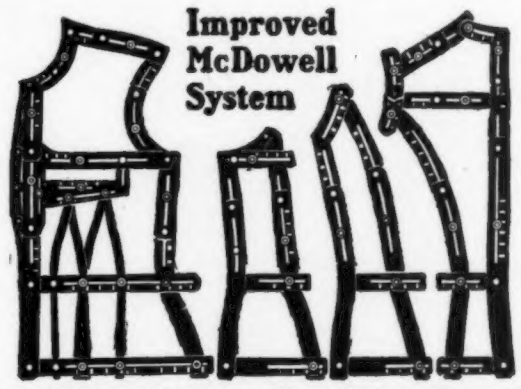

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A GREAT PHYSICIAN'S GIFT TO MANKIND

It is a fact of scientific interest that the preparation—bearing, by the way, the striking title, "Dr. Charles' Flesh Food"—demonstrates the soundness of the absorption theory of nourishing the tissues of the human body. Composed of ingredients that supply real nutriment, it is not taken internally, but is applied externally, in the form of ointment, and is absorbed through the pores of the skin by the underlying flesh. The muscles at the point of application are thus fed and built up as surely as, and more directly and speedily than, if furnished with nourishment through the ordinary channels. The effect, far from being merely cosmetic, is truly medicinal. Thousands of persons who have suffered from malnutrition, due to defective assimilation of swallowed food, have employed this compound with wonderfully beneficial results. Thin and scrawny people desiring to develop the face, the neck, the shoulders, the arms, or the bust have simply to massage the parts specified with the Food, to secure a plumpness, indicative of greatly improved health and vitality, which adds remarkably to their personal appearance. The filling out of the shrunken muscular tissue causes wrinkles to disappear, and the cleansing properties of the Food whiten the sallowest skin. The plain, the wrinkled, and the sallow-faced acquire good looks, and the middle-aged and the elderly become youthful again.

While the Food may be used by everybody, it is specially a boon to womankind. There is no better beautifier than this, the only preparation of its kind in the world. That it is not to be classed with "cold creams" and other things of light superficial potency is proved by the fact that it is prescribed in hospitals for the nutrition of invalids whose stomachs are too weak to digest foods. Another proof of its merit is the recognition as a medicine it has been accorded by many leading physicians. Fully million customers of the Company have tested Dr. Charles' Flesh Food, and a big percentage of them buy it again and again. The department stores and the drug stores of our cities sell large quantities of it, and it is in increasing demand in many places abroad.—

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For developing the bust or to make the breast firm, large and beautiful, nothing can equal it. To prevent the breast from shrinking, mothers should always use Dr. Charles Flesh Food after weaning baby. It will also restore a bosom to its natural contour and beauty lost through this cause.

We earnestly warn ladies to avoid substitutes of Dr. Charles Flesh Food. See that the name and portrait of Dr. Charles is on the box before purchasing.

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